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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,257 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th Mar.
** SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. St. Andrews	23rd "
B. M. L. PEKIN	3800	600	P. Harris	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4948	1000	J. S. Murray	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4191	800	E. Stewart	20th "
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B. L. SHANNON	4129	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "

Tuesday

† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
* SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden on to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Car.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below —

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, Rs. 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA ..	.. 29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO ..	.. 21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 14, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3800	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Tricste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	800	S. Beer	25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

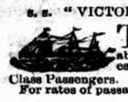
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "VICTORIA," SAILING 17TH MARCH.



THIS STEAMER, of 3,360 tons, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S.S. CITY OF CANTERBURY SAILING 3RD APRIL.

THIS favourite passenger steamer of 3,219 tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail punctually as above. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA," 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 1st April. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 19th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th March, at 6 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th March, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Huzara 2078 tons, on or about 11th April.
S. S. Korbela 1978 " on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO, CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI, VINGORLA, MALWAN & BACK TO BOMBAY.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will SAIL on SATURDAY, the 17th March, at noon, and will LEAVE MORMUGAO for Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS.

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash Prices Rs. As
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... "	2 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... "	15 0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-0 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE BISCUITS.

	Rs. a.
Dessert Rusks ..... Per Tin.	1 2
Dutch Maccaroons ..... "	1 0
Swiss Creams ..... "	1 0
Square Rusks ..... "	0 14
Ornamental Fruit Cakes ..... "	2 8
Atlantic ..... 2lb. Tin.	1 2
Whole Meal ..... "	2 8
Oswego ..... Extra size Tin.	1 10
Health ..... "	1 8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

JUST PUBLISHED Rs. 4.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

BY

RUDYARD KIPLING
AUTHOR OF
DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES.

THACKER AND Co., Ld.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price Rs. 16.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1888.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ..... at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ..... at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ..... at Re. 1 8 per box

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS ESPLANADE, FORT.

CLARETS!

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	... 10 12	6 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	... 10 12	6 0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	... 13 8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	... 17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	... 22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	... 27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	... 34 0	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen..	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice...	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing one Peak	3 8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	4 0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars..... Rs. 1-4

KEMP AND CO., Limited.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Seasickness, the only food patients can bear.

Keeps in perfectly good condition many weeks after being open.

Per jar, ... Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars..... Rs. 3.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and Purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Especially beneficial during the Hot Weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression of Power, producing an immediate change, restoring CONDITION and LIFE.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc, (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Pontet Canet, 1880	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	15 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin	30 0	16 0
Ditto Extra fine	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
Giessenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalid's	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co's	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Comte de Bonfort	32 8	.....
Moet and Co's	56 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
Ruisseau Freres Special Cuvee 1880.	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	36 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
Uam Var (liquer)	30 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White	.....	3 0
Yellow	.....	4 0
Green	.....	5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	.....	1 8

Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.

FROM COLONEL HAWES,

AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 "
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 "
BREAKFAST "	0-12 "
HOUSEHOLD "	0-10 "

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

WE have pleasure in inviting the attention of Ladies to the Beautiful Selection of New Materials for Evening Wear, both of English and Foreign Manufacture, personally selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL, while in Europe, which we are now exhibiting, and also to the facilities we possess for the execution of all Orders in High-class Style. It is indispensable to the symmetrical appearance of a Costume that the Bodice should FIT WELL and that the Skirt should be ARTISTICALLY DRAPED.

Ladies can rely on having their Orders executed with the utmost regard to elegance of Design, while the comfort of a perfect-fitting garment can be confidently promised.

DRESS MATERIALS.

TWEEDS, SERGES, SILK PLUSHES, STRIPED & BROCHE VELVETS, WITH PLAIN TO MATCH.

VELVETEENS OF RENOWNED MAKES IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

COLORED FANCY VELVETS IN STRIPES & PLAIDS.
COLORED SATIN MERVEILLEUX,
FOR DINNER DRESSES AND EVENIVG WEAR BLACK AND COLORED.
MOIRE FRANCAISE & MOIRE ANTIQUE.
FRENCH WOOL FOULES IN ALL COLOURS.
FRENCH CASHMERES IN EVERY SHADE MANUFACTURED.
NUN'S VEILINGS in all the Newest Shadings.
BLACK CANVAS GRENADINES.
BROCHE & STRIPED CANVAS GRENADINES.

BLACK CREPON GAUZE, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MOURNING.
BLACK SILKS.
Black Satin Duchesse Silk Velvets and Plushes.
VELVETEENS.
A splendid variety of Colorings, warranted Fast Pile.
PLAIN AND WATERED PLUSHES.
WATERED AND SHOT VELVETS.
THE NEW KALISTO SILKS.
FOR YOUNG LADIES' WEAR—SPECIALLY SELECTED.
The Newest Shadings in Gauzes, Tulles, Nets, &c.
A LARGE SELECTION OF
50 INCH LACE FLOUNCINGS,
IN CREAMS, WHITES, TINTEDS AND COLORS.

DRESSMAKING

Under most experienced management, ensuring the Latest Style, and a Fit that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.	EAST STREET, POONA.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	" 9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	" 9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	" 9 8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	" 9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	" 9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	" 16 8
Drab Shell do.	" 12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	" 4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	" 3 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	" 4 8
The Borrobel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ..... from	" 5 8

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Dee Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, on account of the JAMSHEDI NAOROZ HOLIDAY.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1888.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

SIX specially selected AUSTRALIAN HORSES recently brought over from Calcutta. All perfectly quiet and free from buckling. All thoroughly broken to saddle and carry ladies. For particulars and to view, apply to

Captain STANNARD, R. A.,
Kirkee Road, Kirkee.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between JOHN SMITH ELMORE and myself, in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, East India Merchants, &c., has been DISSOLVED by me.

W. T. H. BROWN.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1888.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, and until further notice, the price of Ice will be as follows :—

Wholesale (not less than 1 maund of 80 lbs) Rs. 58-5-4 per ton.

Retail (at the Company's Factory and at all Depots) 6 pies per lb.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 15th March, 1888.

RUPEES 1,225.

Extra large size (two inches diameter).

GENTLEMAN'S GOLD HUNTING HALF CHRONOMETER WATCH, by Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

Attached with a solid 18-carat Gold Albert Chain, of full size, called Ship Cable Pattern, weighing nine and a quarter tolas.

With MORDAN'S GOLD DOUBLE TELESCOPIC PEN and PENCIL CASE with Revolving Seal and Ring to attach.

The Name and Address of the Purchaser will be engraved free.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the manufacture and RETAIL SALE of MADAT in the Town and Island of Bombay from 1st April, 1888, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 14th March, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Tenders for the Purchase of SCRAP TIMBER, now Stacked in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Workshops, at Parel. The Timber may be seen on application; and Forms of Tender, upon which only offers will be received, may be obtained from the undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 15th March, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET.

SMOKERS

WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF A REALLY GOOD TOBACCO

AT A MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to have their attention drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient guarantee

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER AND HIGH QUALITY

of the following

SPECIALITIES :

NEUBERG'S "1888" MIXTURE.

Special attention is invited to this latest addition to my well-known brands—a rare combination of the fragrant weed, similar in character to my already celebrated "Golden Block" Mixture, but of a somewhat milder form.

Per 1lb. tin, Rs. 3-12. Per ½lb. tin, Rs. 2.

				Rs.	as.
Golden Block Mixture,	per	1lb.	tin	3	4
Do do	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Golden Leaf Bird's Eye	„	½lb.	„	0	14
Golden Fleece	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Virginia Honey Dew	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Latakia	„	½lb.	„	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, an Upperstoreyed Furnished BUNGALOW on Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, lately put in thorough repairs and painted. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSTHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

GENTLEMAN with good general business experience (especially shipping) desires an engagement with a mercantile firm. Good local, social, and commercial references. Hindustani and French. Acclimatised to country. Address before 31st March. W. A., 6, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An intelligent CLERK, who knows Book-keeping in Gujerati and English, and can well carry on correspondence in English. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply at No. 4, Apollo-Bunder-Road, by letter only.

COMPOSITORS.—Good JOBBING and NEWS HANDS WANTED. Only competent men will be appointed—Apply, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a FRENCHMAN, BOARD and LODGING in a private respectable family.—Apply "X," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MANY who generally find trouble with their DOMESTIC SERVANTS are requested to apply to R. NOWROSJEE, who will PROCURE and SUPPLY them with Best and Sharp men, opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

DR. J. C. LISBOA will deliver a LECTURE at the Instituto Luso-Indiano on the "Date Palm, its fecundation, and allusions to it in the Bible," on SATURDAY, at 7-30.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, Fort, and opposite the Victoria Terminus and five minutes' walk from the chief places of business. Terms moderate.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPCORJEE, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwar

FOR SALE.—A large Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment with Goodwill, Fixtures, Show Cases, &c. Apply "FINIS," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a new lot of magnificent CRYSTAL LOOKING-GLASSES and FURNITURE.—E. MURAGLIA & CO.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Mrs. Lake, Rampart Row. Great reduction in prices. Cheap dresses, &c., made to order. Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Ball and other dress materials at very low prices.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—To be sold by Auction on TUESDAY next, at SOUNDY & Co.'s rooms, three sets of new Photographic kit. Now on view.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW close to Ludha Ebrahim, Bellasis Road. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE and Sons in same compound.

APPLY SHARP. Our new Stock of Single and double Perambulators, as well as Bassinettes, just to hand. Prices cheaper than all.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Sprits of the best qualities to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.—Qualities B and C. All sizes, from 4½" by 3½" to 30" by 25." J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

TEA, TEA—EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT of THE SEASON. Particulars in TO-DAY'S *Gazette*, Double column, front page.—MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address : The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles ; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodsir's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, thatis seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchа, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., by Professor G. W. FORREST, M.A.

Subject.—"EDUCATION IN GERMANY AND INDIA," including a description of the technical schools visited by him during a recent tour in Germany.

Members, their families, and the general public are invited to attend.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited, are willing to purchase claims on the ORIENTAL BANK in LIQUIDATION at 97½ per cent. of the ORIGINAL AMOUNT less the dividends already recovered.

Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

WANTED.

PROBATIONERS FOR THE BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

APPLICANTS must be British-born Subjects and hold Certificate of Competency as MASTER or FIRST MATE, also good Testimonials as to conduct and ability.

Apply with Certificates and Characters, in person, to the Assistant Port Officer of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND, R.E., Capt. I. M.
Port Officer of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

A WHITE ARAB GALLOWAY, sound and very strong, well up to 15 stone, well trained to both saddle and harness, but never ridden by a lady, aged ; price, Rs. 330.

A. D. S. C. F. B. L. 12" Gun by Fraser, of Edinburgh, choke in both barrels ; complete in case with all implements ; price Rs. 200.

A. S. B. 450" Express Rifle, by same maker, with Telescopic sight, complete in case, with all implements ; price, Rs. 200.

The Gun and Rifle can be delivered over immediately, but the Horse not until the Easter Holidays.

Apply to BETA, care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co. Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 2 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

FOR SALE AT VICTORIA DOCK.

A SUBSTANTIALLY TIMBER BUILT OFFICE of neat design, suitable for a dwelling-house, covering an area of 2,000 square feet with upper storey and bath-room. Roofed with iron trusses and Mangalore tiles.

4 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, metre gauge, 125 Contractors Wagons, Light Railway and Rolling Stock, Pumps, Cranes, Crab Winches, Priestman's Dredger, Double Flour Mills, large Cast-iron Water Tank, &c., &c.

Full particulars can be obtained at our office on the works.

KIRBY & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.

RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

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GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 „ „ Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 „ „ Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts. Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

Established under the auspices of Government A. D. 1808.

BRANCH.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, SOLITAIRES AND STUDS, NEW PATTERNS.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Canoe and Ball Pattern. Rs. 32, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Chain connection. Rs. 47, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Shewing Frog. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.

COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash Rs. 18, the set.

SETS OF PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs and Collar Button. Rs. 45, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Cylinder and Ball Pattern. Rs. 35, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Ball and Satchell Pattern. Rs. 37, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Double Disk and Screw pattern. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.

COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash Rs. 20, the set.

SETS OF PLAIN GOLD BALL SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs, and Collar Button. Rs. 40, cash.

PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS. Rs. 30, cash.

3 PLAIN GOLD BALL STUDS. Rs. 11, cash.

1 PLAIN GOLD COLLAR BUTTON. Rs. 6, cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
New Club, Limited, Simla.

Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, and are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance upon European Lives within the Bombay Presidency and Scinde. All particulars with tables of rates to be had on application to the undersigned.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Life Insurance Co.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT, NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual SALE of TIMBER by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Kodibag Depot, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash or payment to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the Forest Ranger, in charge of the Coast Depots, Karwar.

For further particulars, apply to the Forest Ranger, in charge Coast Depots, Karwar.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR.
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Camp Anshi, Kanara District, 2nd March, 1888.

PIPES REQUIRED AT ONCE.

THE Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, invites TENDERS for the supply of PIPES as follows :—

1630	running feet	12"	diameter	W. I. pipes			
1100	„	9"	„	„	„		
3085	„	8"	„	„	C I socket pipes	⅜"	thick
7220	„	6"	„	„	„	⅜"	„
3410	„	5"	„	„	„	⅜"	„
2150	„	7"	„	„	„	⅜"	„

The whole of the piping to be delivered at Poona within one month of acceptance of tender. Tenders for the W. I. piping to be per running foot, those for C. I. pipes to be per cwt. subject to a maximum departure of 5 percent. on the weights calculated on the thicknesses stated. Tenders will be received, up to 5 p.m., on the 17th instant

S. REBSCH, C. E.,
Ag. Ex. Engineer for Irrigation Poona.

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JAMES DOUGLAS,

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
A Service of Mourning for the German Emperor, Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.
Quadrille Party, G. I. P. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parell.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Klyde (s), from Moulmein ; and Panthesilea (ship), Penarth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Fasnot (s), for Moulmein ; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar ; Patiala (s), Calcutta ; and Poseidon (s), Hongkong.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—There will be no Mission Service in the Cathedral to-day.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Capts. Phayre (Capt.),Hamilton, Hodgkinson, Fenton, Mr. Lock. *vs.* White.—Messrs. Graham (Capt.), Dixon, Beville, Barney and Capt. Buller. Play will commence at 4-45.

A DESERTED CHILD.—On Wednesday, about noon, a Hindu woman, named Muttoora, while passing through a field at Matoonga, found a newly born female child alive, and apparently several days old, lying in a hole. The child was made over to the police, who had the little one sent to the Mazagon Foundling Home.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. O. S. Sarjia reported to the police, on Wednesday, the theft of four office chairs and one deck chair, a tin-box containing a quantity of stationery, a despatch box containing papers, and a cheque book on the Bank of Bombay, also a smoking cap and about Rs. 10 in cash, property in all valued at Rs. 101, from his office premises, at Frere Road, the lock of which is supposed to have been opened with a duplicate key.

MISS MAY SAMUEL.—Miss May Samuel, of Poona, as previously intimated in these columns, having successfully passed her first B. A. examination, the Jewish community of Bombay, in appreciation of her creditable progress in her studies, have presented her with a very handsome silver vase with a suitable inscription engraved on it. In acknowledging this beautiful present, she expressed herself as greatly surprised and pleased, and she felt gratified to know of the kindly feeling and friendly interest her community has taken in her welfare. In conclusion, she expressed the hope that she may prove herself worthy of the testimonial presented to her.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the coroner, at Worlee, touching the death of Tatia Appa,aged 25 years,a labourer employed at the Bombay Tile Factory at Worlee. At about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, deceased went to a quarry-hole near the factory to wash his hands, and his companions finding he did not return, went in search of him, and found his cap floating on the water. An alarm being raised, the police came, and recovered his body by means of drags. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. V. R. Corps at Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 5-30 :—

Overture.....Romilda E. Constanze.....Meyerbeer.
Valse.....Die Osmanen .....Lanner.
Potpourri ...Giovanna d'arco .....Verdi.
Mazurka.....Ein Fluchtiger Gedanke...Gung'l.
Quadrille ...The Spanish Beauty .....Relle.
Gallop.....Wirrwarr .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SHOP LIFTER.—Krishna Bapoo, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing a wooden box containing 14 annas and 10 pies from the shop of Hussain Ebrahim,a dealer in parched grain, &c., in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on Wednesday night last. The accused, while passing by complainant's shop at half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, walked off with the cash-box, but was observed by a neighbouring shopkeeper, who pursued and arrested the accused with the box in his possession and brought him to the complainant, who handed him over to the police. Pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting previous convictions he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASSING ON BUTCHER'S ISLAND.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Cumlia Dadoo and Chumba Nuttoo, fishermen, were charged by a havildar of the 21st. N. I., before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with trespassing on Butcher's Island. The men were found drawing their nets and collecting fish on Butcher's Island, on Wednesday morning, though they were aware by their licenses that they were not allowed to land there. In defence the men admitted they were on a portion of the Island, but stated that when they approached the Island it was full tide which had ebbed while they were drawing their nets. Accepting this explanation the magistrate inflicted a nominal fine of one rupee.

SAD FATALITY AT KARACHI.—A deplorable accident, resulting in the death of two lads, aged respectively 11 and 9 years, the sons of Paymaster-Sergeant Townsend, of the Lancaster Regiment, occurred at Karachi on Thursday afternoon. It appears that Sergeant Townsend's sons with three other lads went to a tank behind the railway quarters and entered it with the intention of having a bath. The elder Townsend ventured beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, suddenly disappeared, not however without raising a cry for help. His brother hastened to his relief, and he being also unable to swim met the same untimely fate. The three other lads could not afford any assistance, as they were simply benumbed with fear, and on not seeing the two brothers rise again to the surface of the water they ran towards the railway work-shops and apprised Mr. Kerr, the Running Shed Foreman, of the disaster. Mr. Kerr immediately procured the services of two native employés and proceeded towards the tank. Both the natives dived in, and after much difficulty succeeded in recovering the bodies of the lads. The tank is a shallow one, but there are a number of deep holes in it, and it was in one of these that the unfortunate lads sank.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BY OVERLOADING CARTS.—Inspector Dillon yesterday charged Bhima Ranoo and two other cart-drivers, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with cruelly ill-treating their animals by yoking them in an overloaded cart. Mr. Dillon explained that the weight in each case was over 16 cwt., a large excess in the ordinary cart drawn by a pair of bullocks. There were two pair of bullocks and an extra cart in each case, but it was not sufficient to relieve the bullocks yoked to the cart in which the timber was loaded. In any ascent the extra cart and pair of bullocks did relieve the strain on the other bullocks, but on a level road or on descending a bridge the weight was very great—so great sometimes as to lift the animals off their feet. In defence the men stated that they had followed the usual course in loading their carts. The magistrate remarked that it was undoubtedly ill-treatment to the bullocks if carts were loaded with heavy logs of timber, and till merchants or contractors devised a better means of conveying such heavy logs, in trucks, for instance, the police were quite right in taking steps in the matter. His worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 3 in each case.

A GUJERATI PERIODICAL.—Among the Gujerati periodicals published in Bombay, is a monthly called *Madhur Vachan*, or sweet words. It is edited by Mr. S. K. Khambatta, under whose care it has become a most welcome addition to periodical literature in the vernacular. Mr. Khambatta has done well in striking out new paths for achieving success, with the result that *Madhur Vachan* has acquired more than local fame, and its circulation extends to all parts of India. Ever since the monthly was started, a series of articles entitled "The Sermons of Homlibai," have become quite a feature in it. They are lectures delivered by Homlibai, a masculine woman possessing all the qualities of Catherine the Sarew, to her husband who, unfortunately, has none of the qualities of Petruchio. The papers are very happily conceived, and the portrait of the Amazon, who subjects her too submissive husband to a most rigorous home rule, is drawn with great humour. Every number of this periodical contains besides original short stories, sketches from life, humorous bit-bits, and useful information on a variety of subjects which are at once attractive and interesting.

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE BY A SEAMAN.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Captain Maggie, of the ship Scottish Dale, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and charged a seaman, named W. Boyle, with wilfully disobeying lawful commands. Boyle, it appeared, when taken on at Cardiff got some one to sign his articles for him, and one day at sea he had a dispute with the Captain, who then told him that as he was a stow-away he would not be paid. Boyle on this refused to work, and threatened to cut Captain Maggie's throat from ear to ear and throw his children overboard. He was put in irons and kept in chains, as he still refused to work,and continued mutinous for 57 days. While in harbour he still refused to turn to and work. In defence Boyle denied that he had acted in the way described by the Captain. He averred that it was owing to his objecting to Capt. Maggie's tyrannous conduct that he was placed in irons and ill-treated. He was, he said, at the wheel one day when he witnessed the Captain assaulting the second officer. He interfered, and was told that he was a stow-away, and threatened that he would not be paid. Boyle denied that he was a stow-away, and stated that he refused to work when he learnt he would not be paid. The magistrate found some difficulty in dealing with the case, as, he remarked, if Boyle was a stow-away he could not be dealt with under the Shipping Act. It was very natural, his worship thought, for a man to refuse to work when he was told he was not to be paid for his work. His Worship adjourned the case till to-day to enable him to discuss the matter with the Shipping Master. Captain Maggie intimated his wish that Boyle should be punished, as he was afraid of his life.

THE FATAL ASSAULT AT PARELL.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday, Boodia Latia, Mahadeo Raghoo, Luximun Vittoo, and Mahadeo Govind, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having, on the 20th ultimo, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Ramdin Jettaram, a blacksmith employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parell, and lived in a chawl at Curry Road, and also with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

The circumstances of this case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses, which was similar to that adduced before the coroner, formally committed the four accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and remanded the prisoners to jail.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. S. D. Sassoon, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1887, was submitted to the meeting :—

The operations of the mill have resulted in a profit of Rs. 35,811-14-10 including the balance of Rs. 70-4-5 brought forward from the previous yaar, which the directors propose to appropriate as follows :—To be written off for depreciation of machinery, Rs. 10,529-13-3 ; to be carried to Insurance Fund, Rs. 1,000 ; to be paid to the shareholders a dividend of Rs. 14 per share on 1,716 shares, free of income-tax, Rs. 24,024 ; total Rs. 35,553-13-3 ; leaving a balance of Rs. 258-1-7 to be carried forward. As great progress has lately been made in Europe, and especially in France, on scientific and economical principles in the working of the Waste Department, your directors considered it necessary in the interests of the company to get out a qualified man from France, and they are glad to report that they have in Mr. Charles Nicoud, who arrived here lately, a competent assistant who has taken charge of the Waste Department. The Board, therefore, anticipates that an improvement will soon be seen in the working of this important department of the mill. The mill buildings are insured for Rs. 1,45,000 ; the machinery for Rs. 4,20,000 ; and goods in the Market shop for Rs. 15,000 ; total, Rs. 5,80,000 ; leaving the stock and stores at the mill uninsured.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 14 per share ; re-electing Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and Jehangeer Hormusjee as directors of the company ; re-appointing Messrs. Sadanand Balcrishna and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, directors, and the secretaries and treasurers for their good management of the company's affars.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman of the meeting, and the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 16.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT).

Application for re-hearing.

295-29,774 of 87—Currimchund Premchund—M M Mody and Co Pestonji and R—Merwanji Muncherji Mody—Petitioner (S C C suit.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

566—Hore, C and B—Premji Vussonji vs Lukhmidas Khimji and others—Little S F and N—Part heard.

579—Winter, B and B—Dhunbaiji vs Isidro Perez and another—Chalk W and S—Settled.

580—Crawford and B— E C K Ollivant vs Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and another—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

286-87—Khunderao, M—Syed Mahomed Haji bin Syed Mahomed vs. Haji Bushire—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

88-87—Little, S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H.

299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.

405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others *vs* Kessowji Poonja—Craigie, L and O

220-86—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Battiwalla vs Maneckbai and another—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

35-88—T A Bland—Khooma Nanji vs Hiralal Nagardas—E Wilkin.

Long Causes.

226-87—Tyabjee and D—Hussonally Jewajee vs. Essaji Dossaji and others—Ardesir, H. and D. Part heard.

494-87—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Merwanji Framji Postwala vs. Rungildas Itcharam—Mansuklal and D.

515-87—Mirza H K—J C Lisboa vs Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Oomrigur— Little S F and N.

300-87—Tyabji and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another—Ardesir H and D.

472-87—Mirza H K—Juggonnath Dewji vs Dewji Poonjae

461-84—Shamrao P—Khetsey Munsing vs Bhunji Gopalji—Balkrishna and D.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
Mourning Service in memory of the late German Emperor, St. Thomas' Cathedral 6-30 p, m.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
Solemn High Mass and Sermon by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Fort Chapel, 7-30 a.m.
Children's Fete, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
„ 21.—Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Umballa Spring Races.
Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Ambalta.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave, Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Wednesday in the Council Hall at the Secretariat. H. E. the Governor presided, and there were also present H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Hon. Messrs. J. B. Richey, R. West, Latham (Advocate-General), K. T. Telang, F. Forbes Adam, J. R. Naylor, Rao Bahadur Mahadev W. Barve, P. M. Mehta, and Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas. The consideration of the clauses of the Bombay Bill was proceeded with.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta moved an amendment to prevent the Executive Engineer and Health Officer from undertaking duties in any other capacity than that for which they were appointed. The hon. gentleman observed : Your Excellency,—Under the section, as it stands at present, these officers are not permitted to hold any other office than that for which they are appointed, but to devote the whole of their time to their duties and the work of their office. This has been a very wholesome proviso, and I submit that both these officers should not, while holding their offices, be allowed to be even temporarily appointed to another office. Besides this the matter affects the whole constitution of the Municipality. The Health Officer and Executive Engineer are both officers subordinate to the Commissioner and subordinate to the Corporation, but must not be appointed by either to do other work during the time they are acting in their own offices.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor : Your Excellency,—The portion of section 73, to which this motion is directed, was inserted at an early stage of the drafting of the Bill at the suggestion of Mr. Ollivant. Either of these two officers can hold for a short period some other Municipal office in addition to his own, and, if I am not mistaken, it has occurred that the Health Officer whilst continuing to be Health Officer was also Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta : Yes, he was for a short period, and his duties were performed by another officer.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor : The clause was, as I have asserted, inserted on Mr. Ollivant's suggestion as a matter of convenience, and, of course, in any case the whole time of the officer would be devoted to the services of the Municipality. I do not lay very great stress upon it for my own part, and if it be the desire of the Council that it be amended as proposed I shall not oppose the motion.

The Hon. the Advocate-General : Might I suggest that the words "and not any other appointment" should be dropped so as to have an opportunity for making an arrangement similar to what was made before in case of necessity ? It might otherwise be taken to forbid such a temporary arrangement.

The Hon. R. West suggested that the words be dropped.

The Hon. the Advocate-General : The words which the Hon. Mr. Mehta propose to drop had better not be substituted by any other.

The Hon. R. West : Yes, let the clause cease at "office."

The Hon. P. M. Mehta : I am quite willing to accept the suggestion (which leaves the clause as under : Each of the said officers shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.)

The Hon. J. R. Naylor : I have no objection to that form.

SALARIES.

The Hon. K. T. Telang moved an amendment to section 73, line 20, to substitute "one hundred rupees for three hundred" as the maximum sum which may be paid as a monthly salary to any servant of the Corporation without the sanction of the Corporation being first obtained. In so doing, the hon. gentleman said : Your Excellency,—The amendment I propose is in reference to the creation of new officers in the Municipal Department. As the section stands no new office of which the aggregate emoluments exceed rupees three hundred per month shall be created without the sanction of the Corporation. I suggest that the limit be Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 300. There are not many officers in the Municipal Department to whom it would be necessary to have this regulation applied. I believe there are very few who are getting salaries above Rs. 300 per month, and in regard to these it is necessary that the matter should be subject to the sanction of the Corporation, for I consider the limit should be lower than Rs. 300 as suggested. In the resolution having reference to servants of the Government of India officers of much lower emoluments can not be appointed without the sanction of the Government of India, and I do not see why ours should be higher.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor : In this matter I would merely say that the section stands upon the basis of the present Act, which specifies Rs. 300, and that has been the law with the Municipality for the last 16 or 17 years, and I anticipated that the Hon. Mr. Telang would give us some reason for thinking the limit should be lower, and for his amendment being passed I thought he would have brought forward some sufficient reason. The Council will bear in mind that the power is not given to the Commissioner in this matter under this Act ; but to the Standing Committee, whose members are the delegates of the Corporation themselves.

The Hon. Mr. West : Might I suggest with the object of effecting a compromise that the limit be Rs. 200 ? I trust that will meet the views of both gentlemen, and this will assimilate it more closely with the maximum adopted by the Government of India.

H. E. the President : Shall we say Rs. 200 ?

The suggestion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The Hon. the Advocate General moved an amendment to section 119, providing that Government requisitions for urgent work in the Municipal workshops should be addressed through the Standing Committee instead of direct to the Commissioner, and that he should only carry out the work with the sanction of the Standing Committee. The hon. gentleman observed : Your Excellency,—This amendment is to a new section which gives power to the Commissioner to undertake work certified by the Secretary to Government to be urgently necessary for public service. I do not apprehend that it alludes to cases of the State being in danger, but rather as a section of convenience. I do not see any reason for it in the statement of objections and reasons. But I take it that it is intended to cover work which could more conveniently be done for Government by the Municipal Commissioner, than at any other place in Bombay. I do not think, as I have said before, that any communication should be addressed from any outside body—and to the Corporation the Government is an outside body—to the Commissioner direct. The Commissioner is an officer of the Corporation, and I think that he should neither be addressed or entitled to comply with a requisition such as those we here contemplate without the consent and sanction of the Standing Committee. He should not be put into a position to use his own judgment as to whether he will comply or will not comply with such a requisition. If the Commissioner is a Government servant,and although it may always be that he is a Government servant, yet it is likely to be so for sometime, the Commissioner is put into a delicate position of having to say whether he will comply with the requisition of the Secretary to Government or not to do so. A nervous man might consider that he was injuring his future prospects by refusing to do so. Therefore, I think we should see that any comunication from Government in this respect be direct with the Standing Committee and not with the Commissioner himself—and that without the consent of the Standing Committee he shall not proceed to comply with it.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: Your Excellency,—The Honourable the Advocate-General appears to me to have somewhat misconceived the kind of occasion on which this section is intended to be brought into operation. The section was really drafted to make legal provision for a contingency which has already arisen once, if not more frequently. When Government, being very much pressed for time in order to fit out some military expedition or to set on foot some other undertaking urgently needed in the public service, has called upon the Commissioner to aid it by having executed at the Municipal workshops by the Municipal officers, and under their supervision, certain articles of which a sufficient supply can be obtained in the market in time and which the Municipal workshops were in a better position than any similar factory in Bombay to turn out without much delay. The Maltese expedition was one of which I have some knowledge, and on the last occasion the Commissioner complied with a requisition from Government and was able to afford very material assistance in enabling Government to send off that expedition with the facility and despatch with which it is well known that expedition was sent. It is not meant that this section should be used to enable Government to come down upon the Commissioner and force him to supply work which can be obtained elsewhere, and I think that words in the section indicate this intention because the work described is certified by the Secretary to Government as being urgently needed in the public service. I may say this section was considerably discussed by the Select Committee and the *prima facie* objections on the part of my honourable colleagues opposite were made, but they eventually concurred and allowed that section to stand as it is. The Hon. the Advocate-General, however, suggested it shall not be competent for the Commissioner to comply with a requisition of this nature on his authority, or that the requisition should be sent to him at all, but be made by Government to the Standing Committee, and they shall decide whether it shall be complied with or not. Such occasions, as those to which the section applies,are such that no Standing Committee or Commissioner should wait to consider whether he will comply or not,but,having the means of complying,should unhesitatingly comply at once.That has happened in the past,and will happen in the future,whether the requisition be addressed to the Standing Committee or to the Commissioner. Such being the case, to require that the requisition be addressed to the Standing Committee would only imply certain loss of time. It would take a certain amount of time to draw the committee together to discuss the question, and then, like other Commissioners, they would take a certain amount of time to consider the matter, instead of the order going direct to the Commissioner, and being put into immediate execution. The amendment as it stands will, if carried, entail a certain loss of time, which, in the exigencies of the occasion, may prove of material importance. Moreover, I fail to see that any object is gained by sending the requisition to the Standing Committee. We may be sure that Government would not make the requisition unless it was of the utmost importance that the work should be speedily completed. It seems to me to be wrong in principle that we should ask the Standing Committee to determine whether a requisition made by Government should be complied with or not.If a requisition comes from Government in such urgent cases, as those to which the section refers, then I say,if possible,the section surely means that the work shall be done by the Commissioner without any delay or dissent whatever. As to the further question which the Hon. Advocate-General has raised incidentally that the Commissioner is an officer of the Municipality, and that no correspondence whatever should take place between him and Government direct, I do not wish at this moment to state my reasons fully, but I may say that this is a position I have never accepted on behalf of the Commissioner. It is not a position he has occupied to the present time, and it is not the position which is now, according to my interpretation of the Bill,to be given to him. He,as a executive officer, is not a subordinate either of the Corporation or the Standing Committee,but co-ordinate with those bodies, who are with himself the Municipal authorities.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta : Your Excellency, —I should like to emphasise what has fallen from the Hon. Mr. Naylor.I cannot imagine that under such circumstances as are forcs hadowed in the section, the Town Council would consider themselves justified in not executing cheerfully any requisition of Government.Under the section as it stands the Commissioner is placed in such a position that I do not see why the Town Council should not be trusted to a similar extent. The section does not say *shall* but *may*,and if the Standing Committee shall not have the option of saying they will or will not comply, I fail to see why the Commissioner should be able to use his discretion upon the point. So far as theHon. Advocate-General's argument is concerned, it seems to me that Mr. Naylor has answered it. But I think there would be less danger of delay if the requisition were addressed to the Standing Committee instead of to the Commissioner.

The Hon. R. West : I think, your Excellency, it is necessary to go back once more to the central principle of this section to determine what the proper wording should be. It is a case in which Government, being pressed by some great emergency, finds it necessary to exert all its powers and as would be done in the Continent of Europe at this time, temporarily places this city in a state of siege, I could put many cases in which it would be undesirable that there should be any obstacle put in the way of Government when a case of this kind has arisen. Take a case of this kind : Government has received private information to the effect that an attack is meditated upon Bombay, though war has not yet been declared. It would be obviously very indiscreet to have the matter discussed in the Committee, which might consist in great part of timid men, or possibly of injudicious men. The whole secret which Government is anxious to keep would be out, and the chief object of Government would be at once defeated. This is one case. I could quote a great many more. When an emergency of this kind is to be met, Government should be enabled to act very promptly, and I take it that *may* is equal to *must* or *shall*, and I think it would be competent to substitute the one for the other. If the Hon. Mr. Mehta would prefer having *shall* inserted for *may*, I suppose the Hon. Mr. Naylor would not object, but I think the hon. gentleman opposite will recognise that in a great many enactments the word *may* is constantly construed by the Courts as *shall*. (Laughter.) I think, however, the Commissioner would find himself sufficiently constrained by the word *may* if he received a requisition from Government, and, therefore, I think, we may leave the word *may*, as it looks more constitutional than *shall*. (Laughter.) As to the communications, we must bear in mind that the Standing Committee is not the Corporation nor is it the Executive Officer of the Corporation. The communication should be addressed either to the Corporation or the Commissioner, the Standing Committee being merely a delegated body for carrying on certain business of the Corporation. If it were any general measure the communication would only be to the Corporation, but any executive measure of pressing emergency, the proper thing for Government to do is to go straight to the officer who can carry out their orders as quickly as possible, and then he may communicate with his Committee that he is doing it, so as not to act behind their backs. Looking at the very serious results which might occur from delay, this section had really better be left as it stands.

The Hon. K. T Telang: Your Excellency,—The Hon. Mr. Naylor having raised the question of principle, I am bound to say that in the principle my opinion agrees with that of the Hon. Advocate-General. I contend that the section should stand in the form in which it is as a matter of convenience, and in reference to the necessities of the case which have been pointed out by the Hon. Mr. West as originally drafted, it appeared to me very objectionable on grounds of principle. But the deviation from principle is justified by the necessities which may arise, yet all the necessary precautions are taken in sub-clause 2, under which the Commissioner is bound to report forthwith to the Corporation. I may point out that the Corporation do not object to the form in which it now stands. All they say is, that in an adjustment of accounts between the Corporation and the Government, Government should apply the same principle which is applied by them to the work they obtain from other bodies.

The Hon. Advocate-General : I think the section is a mistake. In case of emergency the Government has the power to transcend the law, and seize all the facilities it can lay hold upon.

The Hon. R. West : Might I call attention to one important point—Government is not bound to state its reasons to the Corporation. They would be as blind in case of emergency as the public at large.

H. E. the President : Do I understand that the Hon. Advocate-General withdraws his amendment as to the first clause, and the amendment to clause 2 ?

The Hon. Advocate-General : Yes.

The Hon. R. West: If you put in that the Corporation shall thereon pass the orders which the Commissioner shall obey, you thus force them to make public what may have a most pernicious influence upon the policy of Government.

The Hon. Advocate-General : That is already provided against.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta : The thing will have to be done. I should not like the Corporation to be placed in such a position as to oppose Government on such an occasion, and I do not think a good purpose can be served in this way. It is an occasion likely to happen very infrequently, and it would place the Corporation in an invidious position.

The Hon. Advocate-General : If the Corporation desires the section to stand, I withdraw ; but the clause is contrary to constitutional principles in my opinion.

THE BUDGET.

The Hon. K. T. Telang moved two amendments relative to the preparation of the budget estimates and the date of levying taxes, and after some discussion it was resolved that the Standing Committee shall consider the budget proposals on, or as soon as possible after, the tenth of November, and that the taxes shall be determined on or before the 31st January.

The Hon. Advocate-General moved an amendment to empower the Corporation to refer the budget estimate *or any item therein* back to the Standing Committee for further consideration. It was pointed out that such a power would prove extremely inconvenient, and on a division being taken, the amendment was rejected.

AUDITORS.

The Hon. R. West moved that with respect to the appointment of auditors, the following amendments be made, *viz.* : In s. 136, lines 26 to 28, the words "not exceeding, in the whole, five thousand rupees per annum" be omitted. In s. 137, line 1, the following words be inserted after the word "shall," *viz.* :" forthwith report to the Standing Committee any material impropriety or irregularity which they may, at any time, observe in the expenditure or in the recovery of moneys due to the Council or in the Municipal accounts." The hon. gentleman said : The amendment I have given notice of in this section connects itself closely with the general theory of the relation of the officers of the Municipality to the Commissioner and the Corporation, some parts of which I have already stated to the Council. It appeared to me the other day, when we were discussing the question of keeping the Municipal accounts, that as the Municipal Commissioner is responsible for keeping those accounts, he ought to have in the person of his head-accountant some one directly responsible to himself under his control and in a general way nominated by himself. But at the same time, I think, I threw out what I felt very strongly, that the control of the Corporation should in the interest of that body as the representative of the public of the city be an effectual control,one exercised independently of the Commissioner and of his office; and on reading the other sections of the Bill, it appeared to me that the establishment of auditors furnished the means by which this could be done. It was only necessary to somewhat raise the status of the auditors, and make the appointment of them the function of the Corporation, and place them functionally in a position to exercise powers of control, which we require to keep the Corporation thoroughly informed of what was going on. But in order that the qualification auditors should possess a technical this very; it is necessary that they be skilled accountants, and I think it is desirable that their emoluments should not be limited in the way in which they are by clause 3 of section 136. You cannot obtain two aditiors at the rate of Rs. 5,900 per year for the two who will be able and willing to exercise the very important duties, which should be discharged by the auditors. They should practically be controllers and have access to the accounts of the Corporation on an independent footing at any moment they may desire. And they should report forthwith every instance of irregularity which they may discover. Therefore, I thought, it was very necessary that this clause should be amended so as to enable the Corporation to put their auditors on such a footing that they would be officers of the greatest ability, and devote the whole of their time and be encouraged to do their duty in an effective manner by a certain increase of remuneration, and that is the object I have in view. I trust from the point of view I have taken the proposal will commend itself to the Legislative Council.

The amendment was adopted without dividing.

The Advocate-General : Might it not be worth while to suggest the sum of money to be paid to the auditors ?

The Hon. R. West : That is a matter which should be left in the hands of the Council. My desire was to have their hands full, as I thought they would find out what sum they would have to expend to get auditors of the required ability. But if the hon. members opposite would desire to have a limit imposed, I have no objection to it, but it should be much higher than Rs. 5,000.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta : I know the work has become very heavy, and there should be an efficient audit. There should be what is called a concurrent audit going on from day to day. In these circumstances Rs. 5,000 is too little, at the same time I know the Corporation are always inclined to be rather generous with the money of the ratepayers, and the tendency to give large sums in salaries is always rather strong. I do not say this with regard to the Corporation of Bombay only, for it is a tendency which affects other bodies placed in similar circumstances, and I think the Hon. Advocate-General's suggestion a very good one, that we should have some maximum fixed, and I would submit that it should be double the amount Rs. 10,000.

The Hon. West : Yes, that will do.

H. E. the President : Then the amendment and the suggestion are accepted.

The Hon. R. West Then moved that the following new section be inserted after s. 137, *viz.* : " 137A. (1) The Governor in Council may at any time appoint an auditor for the purpose of making a special audit of the Municipal accounts and of reporting thereon to Government : provided that the costs of any such audit shall not, without the consent of the Corporation, be chargeable to the Municipal fund." The hon. gentleman said : Your Excellency,—The object of this is probably obvious. It has been found in England, where Municipal matters are looked after with a good deal of interest, that the control of the Local Government Board is still necessary, especially in the matters of audit, and they have a right to institute independent audits on account of various public bodies in the country—all bodies constituted of late years. In many Municipal Corporations formed before the Local Government Board was established that right does not exist. It is a general principle in the constitution of new bodies that the Board shall have such authority, and it is quite obvious that occasions may arise in which the Government would feel it to be its duty to institute an independent audit in the interests of the public. An occasion of this kind might arise—a certain large body of ratepayers might say " we are not being properly used in the accounts, and we have no one to appeal to except the Corporation ; they have taken their view, and we desire that the accounts shall be looked into in an independent way." And on their making such an appeal to Government, it is obvious that Government should have the opportunity of complying with their request. It is desirable also that public accounts should be looked into from a new standpoint, and if Government sends any official auditor and he takes his stand from a different method than those which the ordinary auditors in their humdrum way have been accustomed to, he may discover many things which would not otherwise be discovered. As the expense of this is not to be the expense of the Corporation, Government will be quite justified, whenever they feel the necessity, to make anindependent audit, and they may do so occasionally to great public advantage.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor : On this point I shall only say a few words on behalf of those unfortunate and much misunderstood gentlemen, the framers of this Bill. (Laughter.) The change which was made upon the present law,by which the appointment of auditors of the Municipal accounts was vested in the Governor in Council, and not in the Corporation, was made at the desire of your Excellency's Government. Mr. Ollivant was not in favour of the change, or at least he thought that the change, if any to be made, should be similar to that which Mr. Telang had intended to propose—one auditor appointed by the Corporation and one by Government. For myself, looking at the theory of the matter, it seems to me more proper that the auditors of the Corporation accounts should be appointed by an authority independent of and outside the Corporation itself. Besides the practice in England being as the Hon. Mr. West has pointed out, there is considerable precedent even in India itself for the adoption of such a course. The auditors of the Municipal accounts of Calcutta are appointed by Government. So also are the auditors of the Municipal accounts of Madras, and in this presidency the auditors of the Local Boards are also appointed by Government, and on examining into what has been the history of the appointment of auditors of the Corporation in past years, I was informed that for many years the auditors appointed by the Corporation are two gentlemen who have held office from year to year without any change, and who are not experts,and have no special capacity for auditing accounts. I have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of these two gentlemen, and do not know their names, neither do I wish to detract from their merits. But I understand it to be the fact, and on this account it seems to me that the proposal of Government is one worthy to be followed. The proposal has been supported in a memorial before this Council by the Bombay Ratepayers' Association accepting the principle proposed by the drafters of the Bill, and they suggest that one should be appointed by Government, and the other by the ratepayers. There would be no objection to this, but that no machinery exists by which their views in the matter could be ascertained. But all the facts justify the opinion I have expressed, that the appointment had better vest in Government than in the Corporation. The proposal of the Hon. Mr. West, as being agreeable to the Corporation, also practically secures all purposes, which to my mind are required. Therefore,I shall certainly support the amendment.

The amendment was unanimously adopted.

The Hon. R. West then submitted the following sub-section to section 137A : " (2) An auditor so appointed may exercise any power which an auditor appointed by the Corporation may exercise."

The Hon. K. T. Telang : Is it necessary to have this ?

The Hon. R. West : It is necessary, otherwise the auditor appointed by Government might meet with obstruction, and without the insertion of 137 A he might have the door slapped in his face. It is better for conformity sake that he should be put on the same footing as the other auditors.

The addition was agreed to, and the Council adjourned for luncheon.

THE PRODUCTION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

After the adjournment the Hon. R. West proposed an amendment that the following be substituted for sec. 65 B (3) :—" Provided that if, on such a requisition as aforesaid being made, the Commissioner shall declare that immediate compliance therewith would be prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation or of the public, it shall be lawful for him to defer such compliance until a time not later than the second monthly meeting of the Corporation after he shall have declared as aforesaid. If at such meeting, or any meeting subsequent thereto, the Corporation shall repeat the requisition, and it shall then still appear to the Commissioner inexpedient to comply therewith, he shall make a declaration to that effect, whereon it shall be lawful for the president forthwith to name a committee of three councillors, who shall engage to keep secret, save as hereinafter provided, the existence and purport of such documents and matters as may be disclosed to them ; and to the said committee the Commissioner shall be bound to make known, and to disclose all writings and matters within his knowledge, under his control, or available to him, and embraced within the requisition, and the said committee having taken cognizance of the information, writings and matters so laid before them, shall determine by a majority, in case of difference, whether or not the whole or any part, and which part, if any, of such matters ought

SALES BY AUCTION.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings
10 ,, ,, dhoties
10 cases prints
7 ,, gagrapats
20 ,, each 100 tins sardines in oil
10 ,, ,, 24lbs pigeon egg glass beads
15 inch theodolite, by Troughton and Simons
1 12-inch dumpy level, by same maker
1 small prismatic compass
1 parallel rule

On account and at the risk of Hajee Ali Sulliman.

RHAS } 24 39-42—4 cases gold embroidered gauze 18 inches
WC }

On account of the concerned—

PC 727—1 bale 40 bundles seaming twine.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong English-built lan dau.
1 handsome new victoria with moveable coach box.
1 ,, light mail phaeton.
1 ,, double seated brougham

ana any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of iron, steel, timber, firewood, old tarpaulins, leather cuttings, &c.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD GROUND AT BYCULLA FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A piece of surplus freehold ground next to the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, adjoining the Victoria Gardens, at Byculla, and opposite the proposed new station of the G. I. P. Railway. It contains about 1,500 square yards, and is fronted by the Parel Road, and is specially suitable for residences for Europeans or a Hotel. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Marine Lines next to the New Quarters, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpet handsome clergraphs, &c., &c., the property of Colonel F. P. FORTEATH, 4th Bombay Rifles.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m.; Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the stock in-trade of the late firm of Howard and Company consisting of cheroots and cigars, tobacco boxes, meerschaum, cherrywood and other pipes, cigar holders, brushes, walking sticks, cigar and cigarette to cases, moneypurses, tobacco pouches mouth pieces, tins of tobacco, electroplated ware, glass, cupboard, show cases &c. Immediately after the sale of the above the undersigned are also instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the goodwill of the said firm of Howard and Company. The stock will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, carved, plain, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built open carriage, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent, kerosine-oil, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, large size pier glasses, first rate oil paintings and oleographs, English-made saddle by Peat, large size English stove, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. P. GLENDINNING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, 1888, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, and squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Bed Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numb red, either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets for 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.

For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

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1 full size billiard table by Lazarus.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

DEPRIVED on two days of the past week of the usual telegraphic advices from New York, and with little of an encouraging nature in such news as has come to hand since last Thursday our Cotton Market has been quiet, when not dull, and beyond some considerable local purchases on one or two days, little business has been done in this staple; while in view of the position of the European markets there are no buyers of other produce for Export at current rates. In Imports, business continues to drag; while the arrival branch of the trade appears to be almost paralysed by the downward turn which Exchange has taken, and by the uncertainty which hangs over its future course. During the week under review, sterling rates have been drooping more or less daily, and to-day they have had a further material fall, closing this evening 3-16d. lower for demand Bank Bills, and ¼d. for 3 months' sight Credits, than our quotations of a week ago. In Government Paper there has been a good deal doing, and, stimulated by the advance in rates in London, our quotation moved up nearly one per cent., the cash rate for Four per cents. being now 15-16 per cent. higher than it was last week. In shares business has been almost confined to Mill Scrip, which continued out of favour for some days, though latterly there has been some improvement in a number of cases. Freights have been very quiet in view of the languid state of export business; but rates are on about the same level as they were at the date of our last report.

MONEY.—The comparatively languid state of business for the time of the year was illustrated by the last weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, which showed a net decrease in trade requirements since the previous Saturday of some 32 lakhs, although, owing to heavy Government withdrawals, the increase in the Cash Balance was but about 10½ lakhs. There is nothing on the surface of things at present indicative of greater animation in our Export trade: and in the mean time money continues easy for the time of the year in the open market. No further change has been made this afternoon by the directors of the Presidency Bank, and seven per cent. per annum, therefore, remains the Bank's minimum rate.

EXCHANGE.—At closing for last mail the market was rather easier, though there was not much quotable change in rates. Bank demand Bills were called 1s. 4 11-16d., but much could not have been done at that rate, and the quotation was afterwards 1-32d. lower. Forward buying rates were 1s. 4 27-32d. for March-April delivery, and 1s. 4 13-16d. for May. Thereafter the market was rather irregular, but weak upon the whole, and on Saturday afternoon rates were generally 1-32d. below those of the previous day. Some Bank Wire Transfers were done at 1s. 4¾d. for ready, and as far forward as May; but there was little Private Paper offering. A very flat tone prevailed at the beginning of the present week. Quotations for Bank Paper, however, showed no appreciable change, but three months' sight Credits declined 1-32d. In the former a little business was reported; but there were hardly any Mercantile Bills offering. The market continued quiet, with an unsettled feeling, on Tuesday. The buying rate for 3 months' sight Credits, which opened in the morning at 1s. 4¾d., became 1-32d. higher later on; but there was still little Mercantile Paper offering, though we heard of some ready private Wire Transfers having been sold to a Bank, at 1s. 4 21-32d. Demand Bank Bills were the turn lower, and the tone at closing was weak. Yesterday the same feeling prevailed, and 3 months' sight Credits were quoted 1-32d. lower, the ready rate being also named as far forward as the end of May. Some Bank Wire Transfer was placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 4 19-32d., but later on the rate was 1-32d. less. Only a moderate business was reported. To-day, owing to the news of a further drop in Silver, and to the result of the Council Biddings in London, (some 46 lakhs out of the 50 offered having been placed at 1s. 4 9-16d., or 5-32d. below the higher price obtained on the previous Wednesday) our market has been very weak, and rates have declined 3-32d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits, from yesterday's quotations, that for the former, however, having been nominal to a great extent. Business was done in Credits in the morning at 1s. 4 11-16d., but the rate afterwards became 1-16d. less, at which the market was weak. The following are our closing quotations for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Do. 4 ,,	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 4 5-8d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	175¾	,,
Do. 6 ,,	177	,,

The weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 7th March, 1888	72,12,602
Silver received during the week	21,42,419
	93,55,021
New coin paid during the week	16,00,000
	77,55,021
Silver belonging to private individuals	23,93,867
	101,48,888
Last week	95,89,651

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing during the greater part of the week in response to the advices from the other side. Last Friday the rate for Four per cents. for cash fluctuated between 98 1-16 to 28 5-16, settling down to 98 3-16, with forward rates quoted at 97 15-16 for the next settlement, and 97⅞ for the 30th April account. Next day the cash rate further advanced to 98⅛, but closed for the week at 98 3-16 to ¼. For the end of the month a good deal was done at 98½ to 5-16; the rate for the end of next month closed at 98. On Monday, Fours for cash opened at the enhanced rate of 98⅛, and continued steady thereat all day, with little doing. For the next account there was a good demand at 98⅛ to 7-16; and for the next month's settlement the rate was 98 3-16. On the following day the market was lively and advancing, in view of the news of the sharp rise in London, and the cash rate moved up to 99; but the bulk of the business transacted was for the next account, which was quoted the same as ready, the rate for the 30th proximo having been ¼ per cent. lower. Yesterday, with no further movement reported from the other side, our market was steady throughout the day at 99 both for money and the near account, and 98⅞ for the end of next month. To-day, in view of some decline on the other side, our market has been quiet and weak, and the rate for the next account has been 98⅞, and for the end of April 98 11-16, the cash price, however, remaining unaltered at 99. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper was quoted during the earlier part of the week at 103½ to ½; but latterly it has been in demand, and the rate is called 105; but this is nominal, as there is no Paper of this denomination to speak of in the market.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds have declined ⅛ per cent, and are now quoted at 104½. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 93.

SHARES.—There has not been very much doing in this market during the past week; but latterly better feeling has prevailed with respect to Mill Scrip; and though, compared with last week's quotations, rates still show a decline in many cases, the shares of several concerns most sought after by investors exhibit some advance. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's shares have advanced Rs. 10; as also have Imperial. There has been an advance of Rs. 5 in James Greaves, and Manockji Petit; Empress and Ripon have moved up Rs. 2½; and Leopold Rs. 2. On the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 30 in Sunderdas; of Rs. 25 in Gordon; of Rs. 20 in Jevraj Balloo; of Rs. 17½ in Oriental; of Rs. 15 each in Khatao Mucconji, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Luckmidas Khimji, Mahaluxmy, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Hindostan, Presidency, and Queen. Albert Press have advanced Rs. 45; and Scind Press are Rs. 35 higher. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 25 dearer for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the second. Treacher & Co. have declined Rs. 15; Kemp & Co. have advanced Rs. 5; and Thacker & Co. Rs. 2. Port Canning are Rs. 2½ lower. The shares of the Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 20 during the past week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have had another quiet week in this market, the off-take being estimated at some 2,500 packages of all descriptions. In *Grey Goods* low qualities of *Jacconets* and *Mulls*, and medium qualities of 44in. 10lb. *Shirtings* have been in good demand at fully last mail's rates; but other descriptions have been less enquired for, though not quotably lower in value. Dealers are trying their best to keep up rates, but pressure of stocks in some cases, as, for instance, in Manchester *Drills* has compelled them to give way to the extent of an anna per piece. In *Bleached* Goods, *Nainsooks*, *Jacconets*, *and Mulls* of all qualities excepting the finer makes are in good demand at current rates. In *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* cloths there is no change of any kind. *Local* Goods are quiet, but generally unchanged in value. The sales for the week are put down at 2,100 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported* yarns is quiet with little enquiry; but prices are quoted as by last mail. For *Local Spinnings*, Millowners have been endeavouring to keep up rates; but on account of the increased dulness in China, second hands have been effecting sales at gradually reducing rates. At Hongkong the tendency of prices is downwards, and as the same is the case here, a further decline is looked for. Meanwhile, there is nothing doing, and the following official quotations must be taken as almost nominal:—

Twist.....	No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4½ per lb.
,, ...	,,	8s	,, ,,	4¼ to 5 ,,
,, ...	,,	10s	,, ,,	5⅛ to 5⅜ ,,
,, ...	,,	12s	,, ,,	5⅜ to 5½ ,,
,, ...	,,	16s	,, ,,	6⅛ to 6 5-16 ,,
,, ...	,,	20s	,, ,,	6⅜ to 6⅞ ,,
,, ...	,,	24s	,, ,,	7⅛ to 7⅜ ,,
,, ...	,,	30s	,, ,,	8¼ ,,

METALS.—A large business is reported in *Coppers*, and prices have advanced 8 as. to Rs. 3 in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm, and we quote a rise in value of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cwt. In *Iron* only a few transactions have taken place; but the market is steady at previous rates.

COALS are very firm. Sales have been reported of ready Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, at Rs. 21½; and for forward, March-April, Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 20½, and Davison's West Hartley, at Rs. 19½. The stock in the Bunder is very small, and there seems every probability of an advance in rates.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of this market has been quiet, when not actually dull since last mail left. The absence of the usual telegraphic advices from New York for several days owing to business in that city having been suspended on account of heavy snowstorms has tended to restrict transactions as far as exporting firms are concerned; while native operators, lacking guidance from the American telegrams, have generally maintained a waiting attitude. To-day, however, we have a telegram from New York again reporting a heavy drop in Futures, which has made our market duller than ever. In prices there has been a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in most descriptions, Broach and Bombay pressed Dhollera having shown most weakness. Dealers believing that supplies of Oomra descriptions will show a marked falling off before very long have been stiffer with regard to some varieties of this crop than in other growths; and in Bengals too, for the same reason, prices have been generally maintained, while yesterday some advance in rates was reported. Very little business of any kind was done up to the close of last week, but on Monday a good demand for ready Cotton, which has since continued, sprang up, chiefly from local consumers, and a considerable business in Oomra descriptions and Bengals has been reported. The purchases comprise some 3,000 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 199-209; 2,500 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 170-83; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 186-90; 500 Barsee, at Rs. 210-19; and in other Oomra kinds a few hundred bales each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 191; Nuggur, at Rs. 207; Khandeish, at Rs. 186-7½; and Khangaum, at Rs. 207. Dhollera kinds have been neglected and a few hundred bales of Mowa at Rs. 215 is all that has been reported on this line. Transactions in Broach have been generally confined to dealers, and have been generally on the basis of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 below our last quotations; though, to-day, a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in so called "Fine" has taken place. The Mills have taken some 500 bales of Old Dharwar, at Rs. 197½; and a few hundred bales of Compta, at Rs. 170-74 per candy.

The weekly arrivals of new Cotton keep slightly ahead of those of last year, the figures since last Thursday being 54,500 bales, against 51,250 bales, received during the corresponding period last year. It will be seen from the subjoined statement, however, that the total decrease compared with last season is still over 100,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 182	= 3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 175	= 3 23-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 171	= 3¾d.
Oomra, Fine	do. (Good Staple)	,, 222	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do. do.	,, 215	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 209	= 4 13-32d.
Khandeish, Good,	do.	,, 197	= 4 5-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 186	= 3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good,	do.	,, 202	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 195	= 4d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 184	= 3 29-32d.
Broach, Fine,	March	,, 237	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 227	= 4¾d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	,, 217	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 205	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 196	= 4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,, 205	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good	June	,, 189	= 4.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	139,500	165,500
Oomras—		
Berar	101,500	221,500
Khandeish	126,500	131,000
Barsi and Nugger	31,000	40,000
Hingunghaut	500	19,000
Dhollera	59,000	24,000
Persian & Sind	20,000	9,500
Broach	30,500	2,000
	508,500	612,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1888 Bales.	1887. Bales.	1886. Bales.
For the week	56,172	47,155	53,724
From 1st Jan. to 14th March	457,048	450,796	418,142
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	37,909	12,773	12,143
From 1st Jan. to 14th March	249,408	252,608	239,931
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.,	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	1,456	671	2,271
From 1st Jan. to 14th March	8,645	8,158	11,992

WHEAT.—A little business has been reported from day to day in old Pessy, on about the level of previous rates; and amongst native dealers we hear of some contracts in Pessy and Delhi No. 1 of the new crop, for April-May delivery, at the following quotations, that for Delhi being sellers' rate, but exporters are not in the market at current rates:—

New Pessy (94 per cwt.)	Rs. 4-5-6	per cwt.
Do. 91 ,,	,, 4-5-0	,,
Do. 85 ,,	,, 4-4-0	,,
Delhi No. 1	,, 4-4-0	,,

SEED.—There was some enquiry for ready Linseed at the close last week, and the price advanced half an anna per cwt., which stopped business, and the market has since been quiet but steady to Rs. 5-15-0 to Rs. 6-2-0 per cwt. being quoted both for old and new seed to arrive. Business is reported in new Poppy Seed for April-May delivery at Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. There has been some demand in the Bazaar for contracts in new Rapeseed, and we hear of something having been booked in Yellow Cawnpore and Brown Delhi, at our quotations, say

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 6	0	0	per cent.
Do. ,, Cawnpore	,, 5	9	0	,,
Do. ,, Brown do	,, 5	1	3	,,
Do. do Delhi	,, 5	1	3	,,

for April-May delivery.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	108,634	113,833	108,757
,, From 1st Jan. to 14th Mar.	777,312	1,300,571	1,448,191
Linseed—For the week	33,932	79,437	148,022
,, From 1st Jan. to 14th Mar.	397,251	433,053	659,283
Rapeseed—For the week	8,819	5,580	27,064
,, From 1st Jan. to 14th Mar.	40,251	30,474	116,036
Gingelly Seed—For the week	25,711	43,765	37,772
,, From 1st Jan. to 14th Mar.	460,677	520,682	546,385

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts.	1886. Cwts
Wheat—For the week	187,574	51,044	130,945
,, From 1st Jan. to 14th Mar.	655,515	1,469,229	1,469,054
Linseed—For the week	31,638	14,557	66,223
,, From 1st Jan. to 14th Mar.	419,185	294,131	467,250
Rapeseed—For the week	5,471	2,319	8,955
,, From 1st Jan. to 14th Mar.	80,011	77,548	141,965
Gingelly Seed—For the week	19,181	7,812	65,830
,, From 1st Jan. to 14th Mar.	432,201	367,710	455,521

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RUTHERFORD—March 13, at Sholapur, the wife of D. Rutherford, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PRESCOTT—March 12, at Baroda, Arthur Edmund de Blaquière, second son of the late Henry Prescott, aged 21 years, 10 months, and 8 days.—*R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAUGHAN—March 12, at Umaria, C P, the wife of J A Maughan, of a son.
PEEL—March 12, at the Church Mission House, Madras, the wife of the Rev W G Peel, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

THE Bombay Presidency Association have, as usual, taken time to formulate their objections to the recent increases of taxation; but they have made up in fulness of exposition what their protest lacked in promptitude, and the result is a memorial which claims the very careful attention of the Government of India. They have not kept back from speaking strongly lest in so doing they might seem to be throwing their President overboard. Perhaps the fact that Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit had approved in Council at Calcutta of the extra eight annas on salt and the new duty on petroleum induced the Association to make a stronger protest than they would otherwise have done. They were anxious to show that native opinion on this side of India had no word of approval for these augmentations of taxation and for the policy of which they are the outcome, and this they have done very effectively. The Association have had the good sense to avoid a discussion of the principle of a tax upon salt. It has had its place in the fiscal system of the Government of India for half a century, and whether it is essentially a bad form of taxation or a good one no practical purpose can be served by discussing it on its merits now. But there are limitations within which a particular tax can be employed even when the tax itself is not open to objection, and these limitations are singularly definite in the case of a tax levied on a necessary of life. They are approached the moment that an augmentation in the duty threatens to check consumption, as for instance when an experienced revenue officer like Mr. Pedder warns the Government that an enhancement of the salt duty over two rupees would do this. And they most certainly should not be effaced from view by general assurances that a particular duty, though imposed upon an article of food, is scarcely felt by those who pay it. Assurances of this kind, when given in India, can be given only by people who forget where they are—forget the most rudimentary truths regarding the proletariat around them, for example that most rudimentary of all economic truths in India, that the margin between the bare necessities of the people and their means is dangerously narrow, and in the case of many millions of them non-existent. Only in forgetfulness of this can critics of the more hopeful order persuade themselves that this extra eight annas on the maund—which when it comes to be a matter of buying and selling is much more than eight annas by the way—is but a small matter, and that the champions of the poor are making too much of it. And so it is that the Presidency Association have done a service in calling attention directly to the consumer's view of the question. They have probably understated the case in speaking of the extra eight annas as adding one per cent. to the four and a half per cent. of their earnings which a ryot and his family making an average of twenty-seven rupees per head per annum, contribute in salt duty. The bazaar tells rather of an increase of the retail price by a third, and this to judge from general experience of the ultimate effect upon price of the enhancement of a duty on an article of consumption is as little as we should expect. The acquiescence of the people in the tax and in augmentations of it is assumed somewhat freely, but with no adequate warrant. The memorial speaks of protests which were raised when the duty was put up twenty years ago from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-13; it will be found that those who say that the people are not concerned with its increase now, having no means of knowing what goes on in the bazaars, evolve out of their moral consciousness a popular contentment which has no real existence. If the poor classes had one-tenth of the capacity for giving expression to their grievances which any section of the wage-earning population at home have acquired in recent years the popular contentment theory would before this have met with some startling contradictions.

But the truest judgment that will be passed upon this measure will be found not in either the silence or the protests of the poor and their champions, but in the Budget of next year. The augmentation of the salt duty is essentially an experiment upon the tax-paying capacity of the poorer part of the population. To-day's objections to it will by this time next year have lost more than half their force if it should then appear that the rate of consumption is fairly maintained, and that despite the increase of a third in the price the departmental returns give no indication that the "very large number of our subjects" who, according to Sir John Strachey, do not obtain their proper supply of salt, has been increased. The evidence clearly shows that the consumption of salt in India has almost invariably increased largely with a decrease in the duty, and almost as invariably decreased with its increase. Thus the Presidency Association show that the average consumption in Madras for the four years ending 1881-2, when the duty was at Rs. 2-8, showed a decrease of over 3 per cent. compared with the consumption in 1877, when the duty was at Rs. 1-13 per maund. So too, while the returns show that in all India there was an increase of only 5½ per cent. in the consumption in the four years ending in 1881, when the duty was at Rs. 2-8, it increased thirteen per cent. in the succeeding five years, when there was only a Rs. 2 duty. These are sufficiently instructive figures; and we must all hope that the experience of the coming twelve months will not repeat the lesson that they convey. Not less instructive, with the additional recommendation of novelty, is a table which the memorial contains, comparing the quantity of salt per head consumed by the populations of various European countries with that consumed in India. Here the share is about ten pounds per head, a considerably smaller quantity than is credited to the next lowest in the scale—Austria, with 14 pounds per head—and infinitesimally smaller than the highest, the United Kingdom, where, with no duty, the average consumption is eighty pounds per head. It is, in fact, in Austria, Italy, and India, where the duty is highest, that the consumption is lowest; where the duty is lowest, as in France, or non-existent, as in England, there the consumption is highest, and as no one eats salt for enjoyment, or otherwise than strictly as an article of food, this is a very pregnant series of facts. The conclusion of the matter is that since the quantity of salt which a population consumes is in a distinct and ascertainable ratio with the duty that is levied upon it, such a duty is essentially unsuitable as a financial reserve, and should never be resorted to without great searchings of heart.

But it is one of the easiest of truisms that finance is dependent on policy, so that having spent our money and enlarged our liabilities the ways and means of meeting a deficit come as a secondary consideration. The Presidency Association, standing as nearly as may be in the place of a Parliamentary Opposition, know better than to indicate to the Government where they might have got the money which they are now raising by means of a petroleum duty and an augmented salt tax. Were Mr. Pherozshah and his friends at Westminster instead of in Hornby Row the Constitution would preclude them from introducing a money Bill, and there is something strictly constitutional in their declining to indicate a substitute for the new taxation. Where the argument is that new taxation would have been unnecessary if unnecessary expenditure had been avoided there is not much room for distinguishing between one form and another. The Association fall back upon a pretty confident denial of the need for the large additions that have been made to the military expenditure of the Government of India since 1885. In the absence of any authoritative demonstration of the necessity for these measures it is open to them or to anybody else to take that view of the matter, and to express it with no less dogmatism than has lately been employed by people who would persuade us that passive acquiescence in all that has been done under military advice is the only attitude of patriotic men. But it is not only the military expenditure into which India was hurried by the Penjdeh panic that demands the justification which in Calcutta and Allahabad we are told we have no right to ask for. The rapid and continuous advance of the army charges from Rs. 15,53,60,000 in 1876-77 to Rs. 19,13,40,000 in 1885-86 lies mainly outside Lord Dufferin's record, and proves that we have to deal with systems and tendencies as well as with special acts of extravagance. Whether anything can be done by a new contract, in which the respective shares of England and India in the liability to joint army expenditure shall be drawn up by a committee of experts, is doubtful. The War Office and the India Office have co-operated in some such effort more than once, and the co-operation is like that of two birds of prey who have a morsel to divide. And as the War Office has usually been the stronger bird India has in the long run profitted little by these proceedings. The battle of economy no doubt will have to be fought at home, but it will be fought with hands greatly weakened if while we are asking in London for an equitable re-adjustment of joint military charges, such public opinion as there is in India is silent as to military expenditure embarked in here unhesitatingly, and with something less than due regard to the capacity of the people for bearing the burden which it involves.

WE have been asked to call attention to an effort that is being made to establish in all parts of the British Empire a society which shall have for its object the promotion of loyalty and patriotic principles. The request is one which we could not refuse, no matter who might make it, and we accordingly intimate to everyone who desires to promote loyalty and patriotism amongst his neighbours that the ways and means which suggest themselves to Mr. H. W. Christmas, of 76 Cannon Street, are in establishing everywhere, as he has done in London, a Society of St. George, which shall dine once a year, on St. George's Day, the 23rd of April. In a community like the European community of Bombay, which has been defined as Scottish, though Englishmen are suffered in it on condition that they once a year take a ticket for the Scottish concert, there may be obstacles to the formation of such a society. But our Scottish friends are tolerant, and as they do not always dine together on St. Andrew's Day they might take St. George and the Southrons under their patronage and dine well enough to shout for St. George and Merry England rather late on the night of the 23rd of next month. But the date and the thermometer would be somewhat against it—a consideration which can scarcely have presented itself to the patriotic secretary of St. George's Society. Severe postprandial measures would need to be taken to awaken the enthusiasm of loyalty and patriotism at a Bombay dinner table at the end of April, when, to tell the truth, our energies are not quite what we should wish them to be, certainly not what they ought to be to do as much justice to St. George of England as the Welshmen do to St. David on the 1st of March, and as the Irish will be doing to-morrow in a good many corners of the world to the memory of St. Patrick. However, loyalty and patriotism are names to conjure with in most parts of the Empire, and if these eminent virtues can be fostered over a dinner table let those who need such stimulus dine by all means under the banner and in the name of St. George.

WHEN "Mr. Phœbus" propounded the amazing parad

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFFIRMATION BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the House of Commons last night, the Bill to allow for solemn affirmation to be substituted for oaths was read a second time with a majority of 100.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

MARCH 14.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday Sir James Fergusson said that the Secretary of State for India would not publish the report of the Public Service Commission until the views of the Indian Government had been received.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, MARCH 14.

The official programme of the funeral of the late Emperor William has been issued. The Emperor Frederick will follow the coffin. It is believed the German Doctors forbid this, and that Sir Morell Mackenzie urges the Emperor to spare his strength.

THE OATH TO THE CONSTITUTION.

After the ceremony the Emperor Frederick will address a message to the Diet, in which he promises to observe rights, rules and privileges of the Constitution. His taking the formal oath will be postponed until his health has improved.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 14.

The Russian press, in reviewing the proclamation of the Emperor Frederick, dwell on its pacific tone and predict therefrom the consolidation of the universal peace.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

ISMAILIA, MARCH. 14.

H. M. S. Indian Troopship Serapis, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ballaarat, with the homeward Indian mails of the 9th instant, arrived here at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

It is officially announced that the funeral of the Emperor will take place to-morrow, and that to show respect for his Imperial Majesty's memory flags will be hoisted half-mast high from sunrise to sunset in all forts and stations throughout India, and that ninety-one guns corresponding with the age of his Imperial Majesty will be fired from all head-quarters stations.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

The Diocesan Conference having adopted the rules for the new Diocesan Council, the next subject was that of the formation of a Council for Tennevelly and Ramnad proposed by Bishop Caldwell. The matter was discussed for a considerable time and then postponed for the consideration of the new Diocesan Council.

NEWSFROM SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

The Duc D'Orleans is expected to join the Sikkim expedition immediately.

A Kalimpong telegram states that bad weather still continues. The advance will probably be made to-morrow morning, and it is expected that the troops will have a hard time, as Lingtu is covered with snow and the cold is intense at that elevation.

POLO TOURNAMENTS AT SIALKOT AND UMBALLA.

At the Sialkot Tournament the 18th B. L. beat the 14th B. L. and the 15th B. C. beat the 1st B. C.

At Umballa the 33rd have won the cup, beating the 88th by five goals to love.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.

The B. all Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Co.'s s.s. Medusa, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino left here for Bombay at noon on the 13th instant.

HONGKONG, MARCH 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Titania left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH15.

Mail steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

H. M. S. Bacchante sailed for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. do.	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅞
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden. Communication with Suakim still interrupted.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar is on a visit to the hot springs at Boshor on the Oman Coast. He arrived at Muscat on the 4th instant and left next day for Gobra.

THE escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission reached Jeja, about thirty-four miles from Sabzawar on the road from Farah to Herat, on the 5th inst. All were reported well.

THE GOHELWAD AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SONGAD, MARCH 13.

As I have informed you by telegraph, the Gohelwad Horse and Cattle Show was opened this afternoon by H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownuggur, who came from his capital, nineteen miles distant, in a special train, which brought the principal European and native inhabitants to be present on the interesting occasion. The show is one of the series which has done so much for the improvement of agriculture in Kattyawar, under the initiation of Colonel H. L. Nutt, to whose organising faculty and untiring energy their success has been largely due. In saying this I do not forget that even Colonel Nutt's enthusiasm would have been unavailing had it not found stimulus and sustenance in the readiness of the Chiefs of Kattyawar to associate themselves heartily in the work. The present Show is the ninth of the series and the second that has been held in Songad. The first took place here in 1879.

The Horse and Cattle Show naturally includes an exposition of those agricultural appliances and products which make horses and cattle of importance in rural economy. One result of this logical enlargement of the original idea is that the space occupied by the Show and its adjuncts is very considerable. Fortunately, the country at Songad is favourable, giving a large expanse of breezy plain with just sufficient undulation to facilitate classification of the exhibits, and mango topes give shade to the animals on view and to the crowds who throng to see them. Shamianas and spacious tents, and an abundance of gay bunting, above which floats the Royal Standard, have supplemented the natural advantages of the well-chosen site. Swings and poles, and the paraphernalia of a pyrotechnist indicate that the fun of the fair will not be forgotten. Gymnasts have been engaged, and booths are set up for the sale of small merchandise.

Taking all these adjuncts at a glance, the attention is given to some three hundred horses, including several from the fine stud of the Thakore of Palitana. Naturally the hardy and spirited Kattyawari breed is well and most numerously represented; but there are Arabs and stud breds—half English, half Kattyawari—and a great display ofuseful ponies for tonga or polo. There is a prejudice against Kattyawari horses, because some representatives of the breed have been allowed to contract bad habits, which they proclaim by unreasonable whinnying and want of reticence generally. But if properly trained and brought up they are perfectly amenable, and are in endurance, strength and size superior to the ordinary run of Arabs and to the half breeds, which are turned out by crossing English horses with country mares If any one doubts this he ought to be shown the excellent Kattyawaris sent to this Show by the Maharajah of Bhownuggur and the Thakore of Palitana. The latter shows a horse which, though twenty-three years of age, is a marvel of symmetry and full of fire. In 1873 he was adjudged the Viceroy's prize for Indian horses at Calcutta, but was barred by the fact of his being then seven years of age! Horses and mares, fifteen hands, and of good bone, well-covered with hard muscle and sinew, compare well in beauty and strength with the Arabs and half-caste horses standing near, fine though these are of their kind.

The display of cattle is large, and some buffaloes are here which give forty seers of milk per diem. When one sees what these buffaloes are like it is easy to understand the large scale on which they give their milk. One measured 8 feet 6 inches around the barrel, and 7 feet 9 inches just behind the shoulder. The horn of a bull measured 2 feet 6 inches in circumference close to the head. These buffaloes are the result of careful breeding and high feeding in the grounds of the Maharajah of Bhownuggur. His Highness's predecessor paid great attention to the development of the breed, and the degree of success achieved is amazing. The heads and horns are bisonic in appearance and size. It was not difficult to believe that two or three of these enormous buffalo-bulls have charged a lion and put him to flight. Curiously enough, after hearing this, by-no-means incredible statement at the Show, I saw this evening in an *Illustrated London News*, to hand by the last mail, a representation of bisons charging lions. The massive heads and horns over two feet in circumference shown in the illustration accurately represent the armoured heads of these bison-buffaloes of the Bhownuggur Raj.

Besides the horses and the cattle there are dogs and poultry; vegetables including magnificent drum-head cabbages, and enormous pumpkins; samples of wheat, some of excellent quality; a great variety of cotton; agricultural implements; cloth woven and dyed by the women of Kattyawar; butter and milk; sheep, goats, ducks and geese, guinea-hens, pigeons. Colonell Nutt's butler exhibited 300 different seeds collected with great care and judgment. The first prize for seeds was, however, given to a collection from the Gondal experimental farm, numbering 280 sorts. Colonel Nutt has organised a course of lectures to be delivered in the vernacular by experts trained at Sadypet in presence of the patels of villages in the different native States of this division of Kattyawar. Each of the local States has deputed twelve patels to be present at the Show and at the lectures, so that they may learn all they can for use hereafter.

Punctually, according to the programme, H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownuggur arrived at half-past 5 o'clock this evening in a special train from his capital. He was accompanied by the Dewan, Mr. Vithaldas Samuldas, and a number of durbarees, as well as by Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Sims, Major and Mrs. Gardiner, and Miss Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Gunnion, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Macpherson, whose skilful pencil has sketched some of the features of the Show, and many others. Colonel Nutt, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, the Thakores of Vala and Lathi, and other gentlemen met his Highness at the railway station, and they at once proceeded to the grounds, where a great shamiana was erected in the vicinity of the flagstaff, from which depended the Royal Standard. His Highness, accompanied by Mrs. Nutt, headed a procession, which made the round of the spacious grounds, and declared the Show open. Large crowds from the country round were present, and testified their gratification at the manifest pleasure of the Maharajah and the other Chiefs at the extent and success of the display. Among those present were Dr. Burjorjee, Mr. Howes, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Dayashankar, (the honorary secretary,) Mr. Banuji Ramchandra, Mr. Pranshankar Motiram, Vala Karbhari; Mr. Liladhardas Harakhchand, Jasdan Kamdar; Mr. Bhagvanji Bholanath, Lathi Kamdar; Mr. Asharam Dabchand, Laila Karbhari, Mr. Manekchand Tulshi, in company with the three Laila Kumars, Azams Chotalal Jodhalal, Gopeelal Mathuralal, Krishnaram Luxmiram, Nasserwanji Dadabhai, Nanalal Shevshunkur, Mahashankur Dayaram, Dadabhai Nowroji, and Durgashunkur Mayashunkur, and Messrs. Motilal Chaganlal Sukarlal, all the State Vakils, leading merchants of Shapur and Songad and other gentlemen, who have come to the Show from Junagadh, Gondal, Navanagar and Rajkot. When the procession reached the entrance arch the Union Jack was hoisted, and the band played "God Save the Queen."

The Show will last for three days. It is of a most comprehensive character, and prizes have been fixed on a liberal scale. The classes of animals include horses and dogs of every description, asses and mules, and cattle and poultry in all their varieties. There are generally three, and in a few cases four, prizes for the best specimens to be found among each particular species of animals. There are so many as a dozen prizes for brood mares bred in Kattywar, and three for horses and mares suitable as remounts for cavalry and police. The class of dogs includes every variety of these domestic pets, and lest any deserving specimen, besides the species mentioned in the list, should go without a reward, three prizes are set apart under the comprehensive head of "any other breed." The management have done well in offering the largest number of prizes for shepherds' dogs, who prove so very useful to their masters while out in the jungle with their flocks. Sheep and goats, both foreign and indigenous, have a goodly number of awards to be distributed among them; while the importance of camels in Kattyawar is recognized by the committee's giving six prizes for the best camels employed for riding and for carrying burdens. It was only to be expected that in an agricultural show like this, prizes should be liberally offered for cattle employed for farming purposes. Rewards are also offered for dairy produce, such as milk, butter, ghee and cheese. The animals are divided into seven classes, the last of which includes poultry, ducks, geese, &c. Growers of fruits and vegetables will find that scarcely any article of garden produce has been omitted from the prospectus, and the same remark is applicable to the list of grains and seeds. In the latter class, prizes are offered not only for wheat, rice and other grains consumed by the better classes of people, but also for Kang, Kodra, and Bavto, which, for the most part, constitute the food of the poorest forest and other tribes. There are six sorts of oil seeds and an equal number of fibres mentioned in the prospectus for competition. The cultivators of cotton and tobacco have some good prizes to attract them to the Show, while dyers have twelve different kinds of dyes to choose from for the purpose of competition. The exhibitors of the best collections of agricultural implements and garden tools, provided that in each case they are the property of one individual, have a number of rewards intended for them. There will be ploughing matches on the last day of the Show, the prizes to be determined by three considerations, namely, the amount of land ploughed in a given time, depth of the furrow, and its direction. Special facilities are provided for the encouragement of exhibitors. Grass is supplied to them free, and fuel is sold at a very moderate price. The B. B. and C. I. and the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railways convey all live-stock and produce to the Show and back for one fare, and in addition to this boon, the Bhavnagar-Gondal line has agreed to issue return tickets for one fare to third-class passengers bound for the Show. Following the example of those who lately managed the Fancy Fair in Bombay, the committee of the Show here have decided to leave it open for women only for some hours to-morrow and the day after. A separate tent has also been pitched for work of any kind done by women only. The fair will terminate on Thursday evening with a parade of prize-takers, to be followed by a display of fireworks.

THE SERVICE OF MOURNING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE following will be the arrangement of sittings in the Cathedral at the special service this evening:—Front seats at the south side of the nave, his Excellency the Governor, the Consul for Germany, the staff of H. E. the Governor, and the Consular body. Front seats at the north side of the nave, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and staff; Members of Council and Judges of the High Court. The rest of the nave will be reserved for officials, military and civil. The north transept will be reserved for members of the German community in Bombay.

A GOANESE CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of the Christian residents of the principal localities in this city, I beg the favour of your allowing me a corner in your widely circulated paper, to enable me to draw the attention of our energetic and popular Commissioner of Police to an absurd practice obtaining among some Goanese of the lower order towards the end of Lent. These people form themselves into a sort of procession carrying a black banner, a bier and a cross, and parade about the streets of Bombay at dead of night, disturbing every one and alarming the old and the young by the noise of rattles and songs. Some years back but a handful of persons took part in such processions. But last year we saw nearly 200 persons joining this procession. Each man wears a white tunic and a white cap, with a sheet of the same colour tied round his waist, and carries a lighted taper in his hand. The procession thus constituted is headed by a man holding a large cross, the rear being brought up by four men carrying a bier beneath a black pall or canopy held by six others. In the centre is to be seen a black banner. To give the whole a most dismal appearance a brass band follows playing "The Dead March in Saul." The effect which such a procession causes at such a time as midnight is better imagined than described. The processionists start from Burrows Lane, or what is known as Dabool Street, and pass through Horta Baixa, Sonapur, Cavel Street, Girgaum and Mazagon; in fact, through all the localities where Christians reside. The procession in question forms no part of the Catholic religion, and the Christians of the above localities will feel themselves highly indebted to the Commissioner of Police, if he puts a stop to this nuisance. I am informed that a procession of this nature will be held on Wednesday next.

Bombay, March 15. THETA.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE appointment of Major W. H. Propert, C.S., to be Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Baggallay, who has been permitted to resign, is notified. Captain H. G. Meakin has been appointed to be Major.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn for six months; to Lieut. A. E. S. Searle, S.C., for six months; and to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hennell, D. S. O., for six months, all on medical certificate.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W. GRAVES has been brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. W. CLARKSON, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. BARRY has been promoted to be Brigade-Surgeon in the place of Dr. Turnbull, promoted to the Deputy Surgeon-Generalship.

LIEUTENANT G. C. F. SARTORIUS, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, has been appointed to be a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

COLONEL J. PHILIPS, S.C., Second-in-command of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year.

COLONEL W. H. J. STOPFORD, Commandant, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for 180 days.

CAPTAIN F. D. RAIKES, S.C., C.I.E., having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to be a Major.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. LAING, Second-in-command, 18th Bombay Infantry, has been granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

SIR FREDERICK ABEL, the organizing secretary, has sent a memorandum to the Viceroy, describing the progress which has been made to date in the establishment of the Imperial Institute. Sir Frederick Abel writes:—

The large measure of success which has attended the efforts of the various Local Committees throughout the country has been very gratifying to the Prince, and I have the instructions of his Royal Highness to request that you will be good enough to convey to the individual members of your Committee the expression of his Royal Highness's high appreciation of their hearty co-operation in his desire to found a fitting National Memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign.

The very satisfactory progress which has been made, during the first nine months of organized work, towards ensuring the foundation of the Institute upon such a basis as to allow of the extension of its sphere of usefulness in all the contemplated directions, warrants the sanguine expectation that the amount which has been estimated as necessary for that purpose will be provided within no very distant period.

A considerable number of Local Committees have signified their willingness to prolong their operations with the especial object of obtaining additions to the "Endowment Fund" of the Institute which is about to be created. His Royal Highness trusts that it may be possible for you and your colleagues to adopt the course.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Vicissitudes of climate, exposure, and hardships, tell heavily on soldiers and sailors, sowing the seeds of diseases which may ultimately break up the constitution. Naturally careless of their health a word in season may avert many evils, and may cause them to resort to timely measures without any difficulty or publicity. Holloway's effectual remedies are so suitable, and are so easily adapted for the varied complaints to which our soldiers and sailors are liable, that a supply should always be obtained before proceeding aboard. It may with confidence be stated that many a valuable life might have been saved, or confirmed cripple prevented from begging in the streets, if Holloway's remedies had been used in time.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JOHN HAY GRANT.

MR. J. H. GRANT, C.S., late Municipal Commissioner, and subsequently Collector of Bombay, and Commissioner of Income-tax, has been permitted to resign the service from the 31st January last. He was a Civilian of the first-class, of thirty-one years' standing, and was a contemporary of Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. J. G. Moore, the Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., the Hon. Raymond West, and the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I. Arriving in the country in Feb., 1857, Mr. Grant joined Ahmednagar as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. Two years later he was appointed Railway Magistrate, Thal Ghat; and in March, 1886, was appointed Assistant Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division. Having for a period of nearly ten years served in various capacities in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, Mr. Grant was in June, 1866, transferred to Bombay as acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and for about six months served in the Department as acting Deputy and as acting Commissioner of Customs, after which he took a three years' furlough to Europe. On his return to India in June, 1870, he went to Surat as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and subsequently in a similar capacity to Belgaum and Nassik. W find him doing good work as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent in Khandeish and Kolaba in 1872 and 1873. He next extended his service to Sattara, Poona, and Sholapore, in which latter place he served as Junior Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent. For about a year, Mr. Grant reverted to the office of Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium; and from November, 1874, to March, 1875, acted as Commissioner of Customs and Opium at Bombay. Having filled the office of Junior Collector and Magistrate, Nassik, for some time, Mr. Grant came to Bombay, in February, 1877, as acting Municipal Commissioner. On Mr. W. G. Pedder's resignation of the service of the Municipality, the post of Municipal Commissioner was for a time tossed about as a shuttlecock; and in February, 1877, on the motion of Mr. Grattan Geary, the Corporation unanimously resolved that the attention of Government be drawn to the inconvenience arising from the repeated changes in the Municipal Commissionership. In November, 1876, Mr. Pedder, on taking up the duties of Secretary to the Bombay Government, gave over charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner to the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., who in no more than two months handed over charge to Mr. A. C. Trevor, who again held the appointment only for a month, making it over to Mr. Grant on the 1st February, 1877. In November of that year, Mr. Grant was confirmed in the office of Municipal Commissioner, which he held for the full term of four years. He had not been long in the post when the Town Council passed a resolution asking him to recommend a Drainage Scheme for the city; and in June, 1877, Mr. Grant presented estimates for the carrying out of the first portion of the Drainage Scheme. In November, 1878, the Municipal Corporation resolved that the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the Drainage and Sewerage works, which had been approved by the Government Commission, should be sanctioned. About the same time Mr. Grant was requested to submit estimates for the construction of the Bhundarwara Reservoir, and to apply for the necessary sanction of the Government of India for the raising of a loan for completing the Drainage works and the Bhunderwara Reservoirs at an aggregate cost of from fifty to sixty lakhs of rupees. Sometime later, the Corporation resolved that arrangements should be made at once for the prompt completion of such portion of the Drainage Scheme as would provide for the complete diversion of the sewage and night-soil from the harbour outfalls on the Elphinstone Estate including that of Carnac Bunder, into the low-level sewer discharging at Love Grove, estimated to cost, including house connections, about Rs. 16,70,000. The Corporation also sanctioned the immediate construction of the Bhundarwara Reservoir works at a cost of Rs. 9,50,000. The Corporation were so desirous that the works should be prosecuted with the utmost promptitude that, in December, 1878, it was resolved by the Town Council that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to advertise for tenders for the carrying out of the new Drainage works, and he was also empowered to proceed with the works departmentally in advance until such time as the contractor could take over at cost price the work that had already been done. It might be remembered that when the question of giving the contract for these great works was under consideration, there was a considerable difference of opinion; but all the difficulties were ultimately surmounted, a fact which was in no small measure due to the tact and courtesy shewn by Mr. Grant. He carried out these works with marked ability; and yet by close attention to all matters of detail, was enabled to administer the affairs of the Municipality as economically as it was possible to do under the circumstances. A convincing proof of the estimation in which his administration was held was afforded by the fact that the Corporation resolved with acclamation that his name should be perpetuated by the designation of the Bhundarwara Reservoir as the "John Hay Grant Reservoir." It was known that Mr. Grant would resign the office of Municipal Commissioner in February 1881, and at a special meeting of the Corporation held on the 26th January 1881, the following resolution was passed on the motion of the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, C. I. E.:—"That the best thanks of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay be presented to J. H. Grant, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, the retiring Municipal Commissioner, for the ability and zeal with which he has discharged his duties, the anxious care and economy he has displayed in the administration of the Municipal finances, and the thorough cordiality and enlarged sympathy he has always manifested in his intercourse with the manifold sections of this large and varied community."

In acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, Mr. Grant said he had been highly gratified to receive the expression of the thanks of the Municipal Corporation for the manner in which he had discharged his duties; and he felt truly grateful for the language in which his services had been commemorated as well as for the kind feeling and cordiality with which they were received. There was nothing, he said, in the earlier years of his career in the public service in this presidency to which he has looked forward than the psoition of Municipal Commissioner in a great city like Bombay; and he added that a considerable portion of such measure of success as he had been able to attain had been due to the zealous and able co-operation of the heads of the several departments under his control and their assistants. Four years ago, he said, he took up an office, the special duties of which were in a great degree unfamiliar to him, and which involved in many instances somewhat invidious relations between himself and individual citizens; yet from the first he had found amongst all sections of Bombay society a powerful civic spirit which had led then to overlook or to condone the failings of which he was quite conscious. He had the happiness to feel in leaving the service of the Municipality that there remained amongst the Corporation and amongst the citizens of Bombay many men whose friendship was an honour, and whose esteem he hoped to retain to the end of his life. He trusted that the cordiality which had prevailed during his own tenure of office would be maintained under his successors; and that this great communnity would long enjoy the benefits which are to be derived from a thorough unity of feeling between the Municipal Commissioner and the members of the Corporation. Mr. Grant then left on a furlough to Europe for two years; and on his return to Bombay, in February, 1883, assumed charge of the duties of Collector of Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. From November to December, 1883, he was Special Commissioner for Bombay for the purposes of the International Exhibition at Calcutta, and received the thanks of Government for the ability with which he discharged his duties. In July 1885, in addition to his own duties as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, he was appointed president of a Commission to make certain enquiries in connection with the Abkari Act. In April, 1886, Mr. Grant was appointed Commissioner of Income Tax in addition to his duties as Collector, and held the offices till May, 1887, in which month he proceeded on a year's furlough to Europe.

THE SALT-TAX IN INDIA.

THE Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have addressed a letter to the Government of India on the subject of the recent enhancement of the salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and the import duty of half-an-anna per gallon on kerosine oil. The Council regret that the increased military expenditure and the increased outlay on the annexation and pacification of Upper Burma should have again embarrassed the Treasury and necessitated the imposition of fresh burdens on the people. Their regret, they say, is aggravated by the fact that these fresh burdens should have assumed the shape of an enhanced tax on an article of life and a new one on another article of general consumption, both taxes being such as will specially effect the poorer classes. They urge that so long as the salt-tax in India continues to be regarded as an important branch of public revenue, it is the duty of Government to see that it does not press heavily on the poor. Having quoted from a speech by Lord Ripon to show that the tax pressed heavily on the poor and that it is not an equable tax, the Council quote instances where the "sullen" dissatisfaction of the people at the enhancement of the duty has led to popular protests and memorials to Government.

It must be borne in mind that the mass of the consumers are poor, and that they chiefly belong to the rural and labouring classes who constitute the real backbone of the empire, and on whose toil and industry the annual land revenue of the country wholly depends. To lay on the shoulders of such classes, who already contribute 4½ per cent.on their daily salt out of their annual average pittance of Rs. 27 per head, and of whom nearly fifty millions go without one full meal a day, a further charge of another 1 per cent. on that income is, indeed, most burdensome. To them undoubtedly it is a great hardship to have to pay something considerably over the enhanced duty as the price of their pinch of salt, though to the well-to-do and wealthy classes the extra charge may appear altogether inappreciable. It was upon the ground of the extreme hardship felt by the poorer classes, when the duty was Rs. 2-8 per maund, that the Government of the day wisely reduced it to Rs. 2.

There was a standing complaint in Northern India against the duty, before its first reduction in 1877-88, that it was too high and that it limited consumption for man and beast. Again, when the duty in Bombay and Madras was raised in 1869 from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 1-13 per maund, protests were also entered. As a matter of fact it is well-known that the hardship of the enhanced salt duty has been universally felt.

The Council point out that it is rather fallacious to assert that the tax is not injurious because it is raised indirectly, and quote from the despatch of the Duke of Argyle, dated the 21st January, 1869, in support of their views. They declare that this important aspect of indirect taxation is too often lost sight of and that Government is as often misled into the belief that such taxation is not much felt or complained of by those subjected to it.

The Council also expose another error, namely, that of supporing that the duty on salt can be raised to a rate limited only by the needs of the Government, and mentioned that experienced officers like Mr. Pedder have given it as their opinion that an enhancement over two rupees would check consumption.

The Council of the Association are therefore respectfully of opinion that the interests of revenue would be best served under a system which should levy as low a rate of duty on salt as possible, and stimulate unrestricted consumption which is universally recognised as necessary both for the ryot and his cattle on whose combined labour entirely depends the agricultural prosperity of the country.

In support of their contention the Council quote a statement by Sir John Strachey that the system under which high duties were levied on a restricted consumption had not even the merit of being financially profitable. They bring forward the same authority to show that low duties stimulate consumption and improve revenue, and quote the following figures to show that as an effect of the enhancement of the duty in the Madras Presidency in 1877 from Re. 1-13 to Rs. 2-8 per maund there was diminution in consumption:—

		Mds.
1877	Consumption	6,403,281
1878	"	6,323,508
1879	"	5,967,623
1880	"	6,197,623
1881	"	6,341,441

It will be seen from the above figures that the average for the four years ended with 1881-82, during which the duty continued at Rs. 2-8, only equalled 6,207,548 maunds, which was a decrease of over 3 per cent. compared with the consumption as it stood in 1877, when the duty was Re. 1-13 per maund. And how prices were affected in certain districts of the same Presidency as well as of Bombay might be perceived from the undernoted figures for 1879-80:—

		1879.	1880.	
Madras	Bellary	12·95	12·81	seers per Rupee.
	Ganjam	11·85	11·81	"
	Madras	13·88	13·75	"
Bombay	Ahmedabad	13·19	13·00	"
	Belgaum	11·97	10·75	"
	Shikarpur	9·61	8·12	"

Tracing the course of the consumption of salt in India since 1876-77, being the year preceding that which witnessed the equalisation of the duty, it appears that the increase in 1885-86 as compared with 1876-77 was 57,14,612 maunds, or 22 per cent. A table is given showing that, though there has been an increase of 22 per cent. in ten years, the consumption does not exceed 10lb per head of the population, whereas the average consumption in Europe is 26 lbs and in the United States, 39 lbs. The average income of those European countries which levy salt duty is £15·23 per head, and the ratio of duty to income 73 per cent. In India, on the other hand, the average income per head is £2 and the ratio of duty to income is 2·12 per cent.

The policy of the imposition of a low duty so far proves that it is financially more profitable in the end to levy salt duty at a moderate rate on a maximum of consumption than at a high rate on a restricted consumption. The Government of Lord Ripon, in the opinion of the Council, was justified, having regard to the prosperous state of the revenue, in partially remitting the tax by the reduction of 8 as. per maund. And there could be no question as to the wisdom of the course adopted so far as consumption is considered. Each province of the empire has shown a most satisfactory growth during the quinquennial period that ended with 1885-86, compared with the average of the previous four years, and with the consumption as registered in 1877.

The Council regrets that the Government should have, about the time that the financial year was coming to a close, suddenly raised the duty, and that, too, without taking the intelligent and educated public into its confidence and affording them an opportunity to express their a views.

The Government have thus allowed a valuable opportunity to slip away for the consideration of the question of a re-adjustment of direct and indirect taxation on a sound and equitable principle, and for a continuance of the experiment of the effect of the old duty on consumption. Judging from the growth of the past five years, it would seem that a longer trial might have resulted in bringing back the amount of the salt revenue to the figure at which it stood in 1882.

Coming to the question of the salt duty being considered as a fiscal reserve in times of emergency, the Council observe that both Sir John Strachey and Sir Evelyn Baring advocated it as such with one important qualification, namely, whether the duty is sufficiently low to constitute an effective reserve.

There is no war or famine. True, silver is lower than forecast, and opium and railway receipts have fallen below the Budget Estimate. But the Council contend these are not causes which constitute an "emergency" in the intended sense. If the condition of the finance at the close of the year shows a deficit of a crore and a half even after the absorbtion of the ordinary growth of revenue and increased receipts from the income-tax and provincial assignments and the appropriation of the Famine Fund, and necessitates additional taxation; it may be fairly asked what would be the case in times of real emergency with war, or famine, or both affecting India? Having regard to the fact that for years past India has possessed no true surplus of revenue over expenditure, the Council think that the deficit for the year ought to have been met by reduction in the huge army charges and by other adjustments and economies, and the whole question of a fiscal reserve should have been reconsidered anew on sound principles. As matters stand, they consider that the enhancement of the salt duty is premature and unjustifiable.

As regards the imposition of an import duty on kerosine, the Council doubt whether it is worth while to raise a "paltry revenue from such an article of consumption of the poor," simultaneously with the imposition of the additional duty on salt.

The Council consider that unless the heavy extraordinary expenditure is at once curtailed and a sensible diminution is effected in the permanent charge for any services, there is little hope of relief to the tax-payer.

It appears that during the last two years the amount incurred on extraordinary expenditure has reached the appalling sum of 9 crores. It was incurred on account of the Penjdeh scare, on the military occupation and pacification of Upper Burma, on transfrontier railways and defences, and on the increased number of troops. And it is now discovered that even after the absorption of new revenue and other receipts and savings in expenditure in the manner indicated above, there is a deficit of Rs. 1,42,00,000 of which 72 lakhs are on account of exchange, and the remainder on account of short receipts of railway and opium. As to the further charges on account of exchange, it is needful to point out here that the amount incurred in 1885-86 was Rs. 4,41,14,370, while that estimated for the current financial year, inclusive of Rs. 72,00,000, is Rs. 6,22, 05,000. The increase in two years amounts to Rs. 1,80,91,000. To meet this additional charge the income-tax was quite sufficient. While the short revenue from opium and railway traffic could have been fairly met from the annual ordinary growth of revenue amounting to half a crore. Under the circumstances disclosed by this situation, the Council believe they are justified in assuming that no necessity for the additional taxation now imposed would have arisen, had the finances of the country not been embarrassed by the extraordinary expenditure already referred to. The Council of the Association would, therefore, earnestly urge on the Government the necessity of taking some determined steps to relieve the Indian Treasury of part of the huge and growing permanent military expenditure, which has from year to year been unjustly fastened on the tax-payers of this country during the last ten years—an expenditure which has risen from 16 millions in 1878 to 20 millions in 1888. The Council of the Association suggest that India's share in the cost of the army services, which are now rendered to India and England jointly, should be fixed by a committee of impartial experts, and confirmed by a Parliamentary Statute. The share should be a lump sum liable to no variation unless the necessity was conclusively established. They are confident that if at this eventful crisis in the history of Indian finance the Government of India would courageously represent to H. M.'s Government in England, the imperative necessity of rendering the tax-payers of this country that financial justice which has been hitherto denied, and at the same time making Upper Burma a dependency of the Crown as Ceylon, and not an integral part of the British Indian empire, it would not only carry with it the entire public opinion of the country, but nobly discharged that solemn duty and responsibility which it owes to the millions of her Majesty's Indian subjects, on whose prosperity and contentment the strength and the security of the empire must ultimately rest.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC LIBRARY.

A MEETING of this Society was held last evening in the Town Hall, when M. Emile Senart read a paper on the new Asoka inscriptions. The Hon. Raymond West presided, and there were present, H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Justice Jardine, and Most Reverend Dr. G. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mahadeo W. Barve, Professor Peterson, Brigadier-General-Adam, Surgeon-General Thomson, Deputy Surgeon-General Cates, Colonel Sparks, A. W. Crawley-Boevy, W. E. Hart, Messrs. C. E. Fox, Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Y. A. Kelkar, Professor G. W. Forrest, Professor M. MacMillan, Dr. Steel, Dr. Edith Pechey, Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Mr. K. R. Cama.

M. Emile Senart, after some preliminary remarks, said:—

You recollect that the principal set of the edicts of Asoka, those which can be embraced under the name of the Fourteen Edicts, were known until recently in five versions, more or less complete and in better or worse preservation. It is about three years, I suppose, since we learned from General Cunningham of the existence of another series, written like this last, in the Indo-Aryan character, at Mansera, on the road leading to Cashmere by Abbottabad. You can easily imagine that Manserah was among the intended stages of my journey when I started for India. I was on the way there when I heard at Mathura from Dr. J. Burgess that at Shahbaz Garhi, quite close to the inscriptions previously known, a new one had just been discovered by Captain Deane, Assistant Commissioner at Hoti Murdan, and from the rubbing which he showed me I saw that we had here the twelfth edict, the only one of the fourteen which had been missing at Shahbaz Garhi. Among the versions written in Indo-Pali characters, that of Girnar, being so carefully executed and so remarkably preserved, undoubtedly holds the first rank. Manserah, Shahbaz Garhi, Girnar then, these were my three stages. When you leave the dak bungalow at Manserah, a lane which goes round the village to the north crosses the river, and following among fallen rocks the deep bed which the torrent has cut for itself leads you into a kind of

for all sects it has a common source which is modern ation in language, that is to say, that one should no- exalt his own sect by speaking evil of the others, that one should not depreciate them without reason, that one should on the contrary render on all occasions to other sects the honours due. By doing so, one will work for the advance of his own sect, and at the same time be of use to the others. By doing otherwise each one will injure his own sect, and at the same time injure the others. He who exalt his own sect by depreciating all others, does so, of course, out of regard for his own, with the intention of glorifying it. Well, by so doing he only, on the contrary, strikes a severe blow at his own sect. Therefore, concord alone is good, so that all should listen and like to listen to the beliefs of each other. This is, indeed, the wish of the king beloved of the gods that all the sects be learned, and profess pure doctrines. Let all, whatever be their faith, be well assured that the king, beloved of the gods, thinks less of alms and of worship than he desires to see the increase of the common and mutual respect of all sects. To this end the officers of Dharma, the officers charged with the oversight of the females, and other officials are directed to work. The fruit of their labours is the good of all the sects and the glory of religion." We are accustomed by more than one example to see the ancient sovereigns of India show equal favour to different communions, and to distribute their gifts impartially among contending sects. It is not always easy to make out the real motive, breadth of mind, a mystical blending of religious superstitious fear or matter of policy, which has inspired them. It is certain that these words are unique in the past of India, and I know of nothing which does it more honour than this edict of toleration, so clear, so firm, and yet so simple. May we not add that the place of honour which the king secured for it while it shows the very special importance he attached to this one of his edicts, must increase our respect and admiration for him? But we are here met by a small problem which I only wish to touch in passing. This very twelfth edict is wanting in two of the known versions of the series, at Dhauli and Yangada: it is missing along with the eleventh and the thirteenth. No one, so far as I know has suggested a reason for this. As regards the thirteenth edict the reason appears to me to be clear. That edict chiefly tells us how the conquest of Orissa (the country of Dhauli and Yangada), and the horrors then committed, were for Asoka, the beginning of his conversation to the Buddhistic doctrines of mercy and peace. We can easily understand why he should not have felt bound himself to perpetuate such a recollection in the very country which, as he tells us, had so heavily felt the weight of his army. The eleventh edict may have been left out, as soon as omissions were practised, as being of secondary importance. In fact, it is only an amplification in other terms of moral advice, repeated again and again in other places. But what shall we say of the twelfth? The best reason which I can see for its being omitted in Orissa lies perhaps again in the too recent recollections of that violent conquest. The Brahmins and the men of every creed had been, as the king owns himself, so badly treated that possibly he may have feared that the precep, coming from him might seem strange in a country which his practice has so ill prepared for it. At all events, these counsels of toleration, if they could be heard and understood, would be of use even to-day in the country of the edicts. No sooner had the new stone been unearthed at Shahbaz Garki than fanaticism roused the inhabitants against it. It bears the fresh marks of attempts to deface it, which were put an end to only by the activity and zeal of Captain Deane. Who will give us back the statues disfigured in our own day, as they emerged from the earth, some times by the very men to whom they had been entrusted in that country of Gandhava? Who will restore the broken noses, the amputated legs, and sliced off arms? But had these inscriptions and moral exhortations spread by the king in so many places, all the practical importance and immediate utility which seem to be implied in their contents and tone? I cannot help doubting it. I have told you that at Manserah the edicts are engraved in a desert place, hard to get at now, and which can never have been less so. At Shahbaz Garki there are some traces of the existence of an ancient city. But even there the rock is half-way up a steep hill in a place that cannot have been much frequented, and the inscriptions are placed in such a way that the reading, for example, of the thirteenth and fourteenth edicts must always have been a task of difficulty. At Girnar, we are in a place which seem to have been, from very ancient times consecrated by religious sentiment. But here, too, the inscription,although very carefully engraved, cannot be read entire from the foot of the rock, and there are several of the edicts at the beginning, which, even with the indispensable aid of a ladder, are decidedly not comfortable reading. To examine some of the lines I had to travel over the rock on all fours, and then read them upside down. Were the king's wishes betrayed by the stupidity of his officers? It appears to me more probable that in engraving these texts he had no illusion as to their practical effect, but was actuated partly by the desire of leaving durable witness of his sentiments and ideas, partly also, perhaps, by the prospect of the moral merits he would store up, even by the fact that he multiplied in this way virtuous exhortations. Was it not a similar inspiration which has led so many people to add temple to temple, serving no practical purpose, in desert places, on the summit of such bare mountains as Satrunjaya and Girnar? If I lay any stress on this remark, it is because the fact would be rather favourable to the speculations I have had occasion to submit elsewhere with regard to the language of the inscriptions. It furnishes a good explanation of two peculiarities which, I hope, I have made clear—one, the use of Magadhi, the dialect of the royal capital, in places where it was in no way the language of the country. The other, the use, specially in the western sets, at Shahbaz Garki, Manserah and Girnar, of a half learned system of orthography which could not but have disconcerted the ordinary reader. I have only one more remark to offer. I have told you of the places where the fourteen edicts have been discovered at Dhauli and Yangada in the south of Orissa, at Khalsi, at the entrance of the Bilty region of the Western Himalayas, at Shahbaz Garki and at Manserah, towards Cashmere and Cabul, at Girnar, not far from the sea, and towards the western extremity of India. We must add Guipataka where Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji and Mr. Campbell have discovered the traces of another series. It may well be that we have so far only a few of the inscriptions set up by Piyadasi, and we may still hope for more than one unexpected discovery. For the present does it not seem as if the series of fourteen edicts were especially meant by the king to mark out his frontiers? It was at all events a noble and honourable way of denoting the doors of his empire. Does he not devote several passages of his memorials to telling us of what he has done or tried to do even beyond those limits of his charity, and attempts of conversion pushed on one side as far as Ceylon, and on the other side up to the distant kingdoms of the Greeks, in the countries of Antiochus Ptolemy, Alexander and Magas? As far as our western world is concerned, these efforts cannot have penetrated very far. That is no reason why we should refuse our sympathy to this old eastern king who cared for our distant West, in a confused way perhaps, but with good will and charity. The West has paid its debt to him, thanks to the genius of Prinsep, by restoring to him the glory of his forgotten works, and it is even now with feelings of sympathy, mixed with scientific curiosity, that we renew to-day, and that others will renew after us, these pilgrimages to the monuments of Asoka, and that, now conscious of the tie which binds India to our West, we greet in them the earliest Indian witness to relations of peace and good will between the most widely separated members of our Aryan family. The more precious the witness is, the more it behoves us to preserve it intact. I cannot say if to this end everything which is possible and desirable has been done. At Girnar the rock which bears along with the edicts of Asoka, inscriptions of Rudradaman and Skandagupta has been enclosed within a light construction which will preserve it from the injury of time and of men. I am told that the honour of this measure belongs to the late Dewan. Could not some similar protection be given to the incriptions of the North-West? If such care has been bestowed from the beginning, I believe that almost the whole text would be perfectly clear at Shahbaz Garki. I confess that I should go further and see no inconvenience, if specimens, as for example, the twelfth edict at Shahbag Garki, in the case of which the operation would be an easy one, were removed to some museum in India, whose chief ornament they would be. At all events it would be easy, and it is very desirable, to take most careful caste of these monuments. Distributed among several of the principal centres of India, and perhaps also of Europe, they would be safe from all hazards of new injury, and be an object of study of the highest interest. An unhappy fate seems to spread over our too rare inscriptions in Indo-Aryan character. Very few have been published, as, for example, that of Sue Vihar by Mr. Hornle, in a satisfactory and definitive way, and for a great number of them we do not even know - at least I have not been able to discover—where they now are. That is an additional reason why we should jealously protect those wdich cannot escape us except by the ravages of time, but which have already so cruelly suffered. I esteem myself fortunate to have had this opportunity of suggesting this wish before one of the highest and most enlightened representatives of power in India. I feel certain that Asoka can rely on the zeal of his successor here. I cannot stop gentlemen, without thanking you once more for your hospitality. This day, almost the last of my stay in India, will crown my recollections.

Dr. Peterson said that to follow M. Senart would be a task which any one might be justified in declining, but fortunately there was one circumstance in connection with that evening's proceedings which, as their secretary, he would almost be wrong if he did not dwell upon for a moment. M. Senart had referred to the fact that the honor of first deciphering the inscriptions of Asoka, which for ten centuries was a puzzle to the learned of all communities, fell to James Prinsep. And Prinsep was one of the names which Englishmen ever put forward when they are challenged to show what England had done in the way of Oriental research. It was just fifty years almost to a day, on the 7th March, 1838, when James Prinsep communicated to the parent Society at Calcutta the first translation of the Girnad inscription. The materials Prinsep worked upon, where reduced copies of the *fac simile* of the inscription taken by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the President of the Bombay Literary Society. They were, as they perhaps remembered, the representatives of the defunct Literary Society, and Dr. Wilson was the veteran missionary of 1875 as they all knew. Dr. Peterson thought they were to be congratulated in having such a scholar as M. Senart, giving them the first communication, in any detail, of the latest discovery with regard to the inscription, and he thought M. Senart was also to be congratulated on the fact which led him to find a fitting place and a fitting reception here for the revelation he had to make. (Applause.)

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik also addressed the meeting and spoke of the vast interest the discoveries such as M. Senart had made in regard to the Asoka inscriptions, had for students of Indian history and the people of this country.

His Excellency remarked that he would simply express the feelings which pervaded the meeting when he said that their best thanks were due to their eminent guest and visitor, M. Senart for the eloquent essay he had delivered. He had no donbt that if they had had only time to digest its contents the lips of many eminent persons, who were present that evening, would be unsealed, and they should have had a very interesting discussion. However, he was afraid, the paper would give rise to a discussion after M. Senart had left the shores of India, but he was sure the secretary of the Society would take care that M. Senart would see all the appreciative remarks which were sure to be made hereafter. What M. Senart had told the meeting tended to show what the difficulties of philological researches were. They were not only of a spiritual nature, but the physical difficulties were not to be underrated, he thought, after all those acrobatic exercises M. Senart had gone through. (Laughter.) His Excellency continued: I fully accept the responsibilities which M. Senart has said rests on the Government to do all that is in their power to accomplish in India the task which has been recognized in England, viz, the duty of all those who are in power to preserve those great treasures which lie revealed, or unrevealed, in those countries which are under their dominion. The Ancient Monument Act of England is not yet introduced into India, but I do not think I am mentioning a secret when I say, official documents will show. I have called the attention of those whose duties it would be to introduce a bill of this kind, and of its inestimable results to the Indian public generally. (Applause.) One thing, apart from what it would do for our own students, of whom we have an ever increasing number—I am happy to say among the Europeans and natives of this country—that in addition, if more care was bestowed on such monuments we should probably have had a larger number of visitors, like M. Senart and our recent visitor M. Darmesteter, whose visits always are, if I may say so, luminous points of our winter season. (Hear, hear.) I only hope M. Senart will encourage other of his friends to come and visit as and pursue those studies to which he has shown the way, that he will assure them, or as he calls those gentlemen—the travelling philologists—that they will alwas be most welcome in India. (Applause.) One of the most important things which the essay has mentioned, the fact which we were aware of, but still which comes out very brightly in this paper, is what M. Senart has called the edict of toleration. As M. Senart has said, that edict of toleration is only a fore-runner of the legislation which now prevails all over England. I again beg to thank M. Senart in your name for the essay which he has read to us, and I am quite sure when he returns to Paris, that in his capacity as the youngest member of that illustrious Institution the *Institute de France* he will not forget us when he will be tempted, on the foundation of the paper he has read to us to-day, to lay it out to greater advantage in a treatise. And I have no doubt that from these materials he has so deligently collected he can well do so. I can assure him that the receipt of that treatise will be most welcome to the friends whom he leaves behind in this Presidency. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. West desired, in the name of the society and as its president, to join their felicitations to those of his Excellency, on the remarkable success which had attended M. Senart on the journey he had just accomplished in India. The Asoka inscription had an undying interest for every one who was concerned, not only in the development of Indian history, but in the evolution of human thought and morality. The peaceful spirit so remarkable in the Egyptian inscriptions was entirely wanting in those of Asoka, which breathed a spirit of the most beautiful charity and beneficence. His own impression regarding these inscriptions had been, until M. Senart had instructed him to the contrary, that the traditional words of Asoka, which from their very nature must have made a deep impression on the minds of the people of India, and had been very likely made in various parts of India by pilgrims and devotees similar to what had been done in some parts of Europe and Northern Africa. The hon. gentleman concluded by thanking M. Senart.

The meeting then broke up.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Col and Mrs G W Rogers
Mr and Mrs Salkeld Robinson
Two Misses Kelsall
Mr and Mrs Morgan
Mrs Leslie Sanderson
Mrs E J Lowder and infant
Mrs Percy Gough
Mrs Redfern and child
Mr and Mrs Granville Walton
Mr and Mrs Baggallay and child
Mrs A B Patterson and child
Captain Tattersall
Mr D Aukes
Deputy Surg-Genl Roberts
Mrs and Miss Roberts
Miss Wanton
Miss Parslee
Miss Saunders
Mr H B Goldthorp
Rev and Mrs Ashpitel
Mr Thompson
Mr J Thomas
Mr A Sawyer
Miss Clymer
Major J Cook
Surg-Major Davidson
Mr J G Cordery
Mr and Mrs T L Walker
Mr Cable
Miss Holland
Mr J P Kelly
Mr J S Haig
Mr Thwaites
Mr Burke
Mr C W Hope
Mr and Mrs T McNeil and child
Mr N Hall
Mr Williams
Mr Horchen
Mr E Morrison
Capt Garratt
Miss Browning
Mr and Mrs J L Mackay & 3 children
Mr F P Hutchinson

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr P Macfadyen
Mr E Morrison
Mr J H Garstin
Mr Sim
Mr and Mrs McCarthy

FOR MARSEILLES.

Two children of H R H Duchess of Connaught
Miss Robson
Sir Howard & Lady Elphinstone
Major R H Daniell
Mr A Thompson
Miss Biscoe
Capt H Clark
Col H N Reeves
Mrs Carew
Mr & Mrs John Alexander
Mrs Wace
Mr Sass
Lieut-Col D H Robertson
Lieut-Col & Mrs Lawrence and two children & infant
Mrs Gillespie
Mr T F Hamilton
Monsier Gerard
Monsier Sonauce
Mr and Mrs Baines

FOR SUEZ.

Monsieur & Madame Seuart Rev W W Campbell

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY uttered a notable dictum in the Court of Queen's Bench the other day. A plasterer, who had saved £500 and therewith purchased two houses, prosecuted a member of the Salvation Army for slander. At an Army meeting at Uxbridge, it was alleged that the defendant had suddenly startled the congregation by standing up and pointing at the plaintiff, saying:—

That man there has got two houses, and he has got them by roguery, or thievery, or he has got them out of some broken down lawyer, and the moment he dies he will go straight to hell, he is regularly cast out from heaven.

The defendant denied having said anything of the kind, but Mr. Justice Manisty ruled that even if the words had been uttered they did not constitute slander. He said:—

The words complained of were low, vulgar abuse—slang, and nothing else; but they did not impute any indictable offence, and therefore were not actionable. If everything of this kind were brought into court, there would be no end of actions for slander.

This decision immensely widens the liberty of invective. It is no doubt a necessary liberty of speech, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to be able to predict the damnation of all and sundry, but it is odd that it is lawful publicly to accuse a man of acquiring property by thievery.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Klyde, 1,021 tons, Captain N Care, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Moulmein, laden with timber. She is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE British ship Panthesilea 1,667 tons, Captain W Fortay, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of coals from Penarth, which port she left on the 20th November last year.

THE B I steamer Pattiala, 1,956 tons, Captain H B Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, &c., laden, and with Mr S Shaw, a passenger for Calcutta.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Poseidon, Commander S Mersa, sailed yesterday for China laden and with the following passengers:—Mr G C Anderson, for Colombo; Mr H K McGeorge for Hongkong; and eight deck for Singapore.

THE s.s. Dunedin, Captain J P Cumming, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo and with the following two cabin passengers on board:—Mr Forsythe and Mr Goldecke.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pekin	2125	P. Harris	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Hajeen	1542	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Murton Hall	2644	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
,, Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Mackenzie	1927	S. Beer	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Inishowenhead	1987	T. McCalmont	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Henzada	1300	J. Avern	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Barcelona	1217	Cumming	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Hay Green	1208	D. Blacklaw	L & M	Hill & Grenan.
,, Eden Hall	2353	T. H. S. Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Panama	1135	A. Steel	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dunedin	1418	J. P. Cummings	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

,, St. Regules	2031	Henry	...	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Sacrabosca	1976	H. Gibb	...	Captain.
,, Gem	1361	Nicholl	..	Boyts Craig & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
15	Klyde (s)	Care	Moulmein, Feb. 29.
	Panthesilea (ship)	Fortay	Penarth, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Fastnet (s)	Darley	Moulmein.
	Bhowsagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Patiala (s)	Smith	Calcutta.
	Posedon (s)	Mersa	Hongkong.

The steamer Arora was entered yesterday for Genoa, Messina and Palermo.

The steamer Dunedin, Cumming, cleared yesterday for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
11 Tibre s.....Trocine ....Colombo, March 5.
Sirsa s.....Winebank ..Bombay, March 1.
Kapurthala s ....Turner ....Moulmein, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

March 11.—Steamers Chupra, Peshwa and I. M. S. Clive. Ship Windsor Park.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·017
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions of Wind*	..WNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	220

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. HARE has laid the telegraph line from Ghoom station, four miles below Darjeeling, to within a short distance of Kalimpong; the wire being run from tree to tree through the forest. The line was expected to reach Padong yesterday.

THE old materials belonging to the Summer Palace of Tippu Sultan at Seringapatam were put up to auction the other day, and realised Rs. 160. The repairs have been completed; half-a-lakh of rupees were spent in the renovation, which was begun in 1886, in anticipation of the visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore will take charge of the building.

CHOLERA has broken out among the Rifle Brigade detachment quartered at Pagan. The infected part of the detachment moved into camp at Old Pagan on the 12th inst. There have been three cases with one death. General Low arrived on the 11th to inspect the various arrangements. The detachment Rifle Brigade under Captain Blackett returning from Yeu was attacked with cholera *en route*. The detachment is now encamped at Metchee. Since the 24th ultimo they have had eight cases with four deaths. There have also been a few cases among the Mounted Infantry company at Pouk. The disease is dying out however at the last two places. Owing to this outbreak the new moves of the regiment, which were to have commenced about the middle of the month, will be considerably delayed.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for lighting the New Viceregal Lodge at Simla by means of electricity. This work has been entrusted, as regards the electrical apparatus, to the well-known firm of Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Limited, of 12, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W., and will in all probability be completed before Lord Dufferin takes up his residence at Simla for the hot weather. His Highness the Maharajah of Bhownuggur has also ordered an installation of electric lighting for one of his palaces. Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co. are supplying the whole of the plant for this, and it will shortly be despatched to Bhownuggur. Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Company are represented in the East by Mr. A. F. A. Hervey, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago.

WITH reference to the late Mr. Cowpar, an announcement of whose death appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on Tuesday, a Calcutta paper says, he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. R. Steel and Co. Mr. Cowpar went home for a short visit in the autumn, but the severe winter must have been too much for him, as news came out of his being very ill shortly after his arrival. Mr. Steel, who had contemplated going home on his partner's return, consequently cancelled his passage, when the news was received that Mr. Cowpar was returning to India in the steamer Pekin. A telegram was received from Aden that Mr. Cowpar was very ill, and a friend here left for Bombay to meet him on arrival, with the hope of persuading him to return home at once, only to learn, on the arrival of the steamer, that Mr. Cowpar had died at sea, at midnight, on the 7th, shortly after leaving Aden. The deceased was well known and appreciated in commercial circles.

FLORILINE:—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, MARCH 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieut-Col H C Baggallay is permitted to resign his commission. Major W H Propert, CS, to be Lieut-Col and to command. Capt H G Meakin to be Major.

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 21st February 1888, page 1156, is republished:—The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—

Col William Frederick Sandwith, Bombay Staff Corps, dated 23rd December 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Majors-General:—Col William Frederick Sandwith, Bombay Staff Corps, dated 23rd December 1887.

The date of retirement of Colonel C E Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps, and of that officer's promotion to the honorary rank of Major-General is altered to the 1st September 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut-Col F F Comyn, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

Lieut A E S Searle, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

Lieut-Col R Hennell, D S O, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer of the medical staff is brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command, with effect from the 7th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay:—

Brigade-Surg W Graves.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate. Surg Major J W Clarkson, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District.

The following promotion is made subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Surg-Major A Barry, MD, Indian Medical Service, to be Brigade-Surg, with effect from the 26th February 1888, vice Turnbull, promoted to Deputy Surg-General.

The following native promotions are made with effect from the 12th February 1888:—

7th Regiment Bombay Infantry.—Subhedar Shaik Ismail to be Subhedar-Major, vice Gurdin Awasti, pensioned.

Jamadar Fazl Khan to be Subhedar, vice Shaikh Ismail, promoted.

Color-Havaldar Wazir Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Fazl Khan, promoted.

Lieut George Charles Francis Sartorius, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regt, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the 10th March, 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year:—

Colonel J Philips, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

G I P Railway Volunteer Corps.—The undermentioned officer will be borne on the rolls of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps as supernumerary, with effect from 1st August:—

Lieut T B St J Bashford.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty days:—

Col W H J Stopford, Bombay Cavalry, Commandant, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt Frederick Duncan Raikes, CIE,—14th March 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year:—

Lieut-Col W Laing, General List, Second-in-Command, 13th Bombay infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Reverend T F Dale, MA, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th March.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A B Steward, CS, to be Judicial Assist to the Pol Agent, Kathiawar, in the place of Mr. G C Whitworth.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—With the sanction of her Majesty's Govt the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Hassan Ali Effendi as Consul for Turkey at Karachi.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr J W Walker to be a First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice the Hon H J Parsons.

Mr J L Johnston to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, vice the Hon H J Parsons.

Mr E Hosking to be Judge and Sessions Judge of of Thana, vice Mr Johnston.

Mr G C Whitworth to be a Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr Walker, and to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, vice Mr Hosking, but to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri till further orders.

Mr R B Stewart, Magistrate of the Second Class in the Satara District, is invested with the following additional power:—

Power to commit for trial (Section 206.)

Azam Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, acting head karkun of taluka Kalyan in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Azam Keshavlal Mansukhram, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Mehmadabad in the district of Kaira is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Malhar Mahipat, acting Mahalkari of Petha Navapur, taluka Nandurbar in the Khandesh district, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

The following appointments have been made of clerks of sub Judges' courts in the Thana District:—

Mr Vishnu Vithal Patkar to be clerk of the second class sub Judge's court at Alibag.

Mr Babajee Vinayak Choubal to be clerk of the second class sub Judge's court at Bassein.

Mr Balaji Balkrishna Kurlekar to be clerk of the second class sub Judge's court at Mahad.

Mr Kashinath Ramchandra Parvate to be clerk of the second class sub Judge's court at Pen.

Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati relinquished charge of the second class sub Judge's court at Jambusar in the Surat district on the 21st ultimo, after office hours, and assumed charge of the second class sub Judge's court at Anklesvar in the same district on the 22nd idem, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nadgir relinquished charge of the second class sub Judge's court at Saundatti in the Belgaum district on the 25th ultimo, before office hours, and Mr Govind Narain Kelkar assumed charge of that court on the 3rd instant, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Kasinath Balkrishna Marathe and Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nadgir respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class sub Judge's court at Hubli in the Dharwar district on the 3rd instant, after office hours.

Mr Jacob Bapuji, head karkun of taluka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a magist of the third class in that district.

Mr. W. H. Horsley relinquished charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 7th instant, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale and Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Bramhe respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class subordinate Judge's courts at Sangala and Malsiras in the Sholapur-Bijapur district on the 7th instant, after office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Sirajudin Abdul Futteh Moulvi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Central Division, has been granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Price, Assist Collr, Sind Commission, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. A F Maconochie, CS, Assist Colr, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr H W J Bagnell, CS, Assist Colr, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 10th March.

Mr F Glesdow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Mr Ganesh Krishna Shahane, Sub-assistant Conservator of Forests, is allowed leave on medical certificate for two months, with effect from the 26th February 1888.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W P, Muir-Mackenzie, CS, to be Second Assist Colr, vice Mr A B Steward, CS, promoted.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S M Fraser, CS, to do duty as Assist Collr, Khandesh, till further orders.

Mr. H. E. Andrewes, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr R S Fagan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, from 25th October to 18th December.

Mr J H Grant has been permitted to resign the Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 31st January.

Mr E H Aitken, Assistant Colr of Salt Revenue, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr J A Baines, CS, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 16th March.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Baines to be Assistant Colr, Surat, from the date of his being relieved of the office of the Collector of Surat.

Mr A C Logan, CS, Forest Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Lawrence, CS, to act as Under-Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments during the absence of Mr J DeC Atkins, CS, or until further orders.

Assist Surg Vyankatesh Balvant Karandikar, BA, LM and S, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gadag Dispensary, with effect from 23rd Feb.

Surgeon F F MacCartie, B A, M B, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kharshedji Nasarvanji Sirvai, Income Tax Collr, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from 12th March.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have been pleased to issue to Mr Luxman Krishnaji Nulkar, BA, LL.B, a sanad authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Poona District.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Summers, Assist Engineer, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

Rao Saheb Gopal Rowji Tilak, Executive Engineer substantive pro tem, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr A Davidson, AMI, CE, to be Executive Engineer, Nasick, vice Mr G O W Dunn, proceeded on furlough.

Mr A E Heigat, AMICE, to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Krishna Apte, BA, LCE, to act as Executive Engineer, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr J Fergusson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to issue to Mr Hari Narayan Kirpekar a sanad authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur district, in lieu of the one for the Ahmednagar district, which is is hereby cancelled at this own request.

The Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to issue to Mr Balaji Krishna a sanad authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur district in lieu of the one for the Belgaum district, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr Gulabbhai Kanthadji, LCE, head karkun, Surat, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Pardi in the Surat District during the absence of Rao Saheb Kirpashankar Bhagwan on privilege leave for two months and a half from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it, or until further orders.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr C W Richardson delivered over and Major C T Peyton received charge of the office of Cantonment Magist, Deviali, on the 28th Feb 1888, before office hours.

Mr C W Richardson, Huzur Deputy Collr and Magist 1st class, Nasik, acted as Cantonment Magist, Deviali, from 8th Jan to 27th Feb 1888, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Bindu Gopal Bhandarkavtekar, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Sangola in the Sholapur Dist, in confirmed in that grade.

Azam Trimback Moreshwar Bhagwat, head karkun of Taluka Savda in the Khandesh dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 5th Jan to the 6th Feb, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis on privilege leave.

Azam Govind Sadashiv Bhide, head karkun, Taluka Nagar in the Ahmednagar District, held charge of the office of Mamlatdar of the said taluka from the 2nd to the 7th Aug, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakre appointed to act as Dist Deputy Collr in the same district.

Azam Bhogesh Bhimaji, head karkun, Taluka Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar dist, acted as Mamlatdar of the said taluka from the 22nd Feb 1887 to the 2nd April, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Messrs A F Maconochie and A R Bonus respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Nagar, Parner, Nevassa and Shevgaon on the 5th inst. after office hours.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Consequent on the reversion of Rao Bahadur Gururao Ramchandra Mokassi, acting Dist Deputy Collr, Sholapur, to his substantive appointment as Mamlatdar in the Southern Division, the following appointments are made with effect from the 11th ultimo:—

Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokassi, second grade Mamlatdar, is posted temporarily to Indi, in the Bijapur district.

Rao Saheb Janardan Ballal Behere, *pro tem.* fourth grade Mamlatdar at Indi, to act as Mamlatdar at Ratnagiri until relieved by Rao Saheb Rachapa Virapa.

Rao Saheb Hari Yeshwant Desai, now acting fourth grade Mamlatdar at Ratnagiri to revert to his substantive appointment of Mahalkari.

Messrs A C Logan and R E Candy respectively delivered over and received charge

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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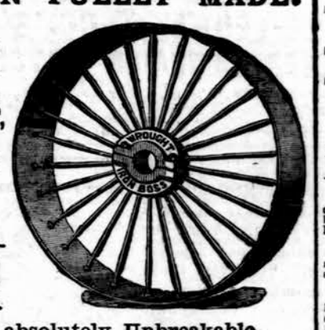

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HEALTH CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST NEAVE'S FARINA INFANTS FARINACEOUS FOOD INVALIDS STRENGTH
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IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
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FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
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IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the KNEE JOINTS, by an inflamed Roughness of the skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEA H & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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In Hunting Case, Rs. 28.

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2 Years' Guarantee. { At Rs. 25 in Open-face case, keyless lever
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„ 30 „ Cut-hunting case do.

Very strong and durable Timekeepers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S FINE SILVER CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

3 Years' Guarantee. { At Rs. 40 in Open-face case, keyless lever.
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With highly finished movements.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous cheap imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already a perfection.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 25.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co.'s TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Rs. 8-8. THE "WATERBURY" Rs. 8-8.

PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

WHAT THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN SAY OF THE "WATERBURY."

The WATCHMAKER (London) says :—"Guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."
The MANCHESTER EXAMINER says :—"A splendid time-keeper."
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Rs. 8-8.

The EDINBURGH EXPRESS says :—"It keeps time wonderfully."
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THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS (Stem-Winding)
DURABLE
RELIABLE
ACCURATE
TIME-KEEPER.

It runs 28 hours with one winding.
It regulates to a minute a month.
It rarely gets out of order.
It never costs more than One Rupee to repair.
Every Watch is guaranteed for TWO YEARS.

To obtain a Waterbury call at SOUNDY & Co., LD., or at the Office of the Company, 79, Medows Street, or send order by post to WATERBURY, 'BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, or ALLAHABAD,' a Watch will be sent by return post free.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a WATERBURY WATCH, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	90/	15/6	16/
7 „	22/	17/6	17/
10 „	24/	18/6	18/
12 „	25/	19/6	19/
14 „	25/	19/6	19/
16 „	25/	20/6	20/

Per Express, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

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DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

JOHNSON & COMP^Y'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

From G. A. RAYNEU, Esq., Bugha Depôt, Betteah, Chumparun. "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT
Trade ◆ Mark
Choco.ate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

Belloc's Charcoal

Approved by the Academy of Medecine of Paris

Is specialty recommended in all affections of the stomach :

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
DIFFICULT DIGESTION
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
PYROSIS
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Belloc's Charcoal is the most efficacious and inoffensive means for intestinal antisepsia in cases of

DIARRHŒA
TYPHOID FEVER
DYSENTERY
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Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of Powder or Lozenges. In the majority of cases, its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompain each bottle of Powder and box of Lozenges. **Belloc's Charcoal** is in no way similar to the ordinary medicinal Charcoals.

The Powder and the Lozenges of D^r Belloc, sold under the guarantee of this signature, are the only ones approved of by the French Academy of Medicine.

Dr Belloc

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TREACHER & Co., ATKINSON & ATLAS, COOPER HARDIE & Co.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

TRADE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET
ESS. BOUQUET | WOOD VIOLET
TREVOL | CHYPRE
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.
Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and as exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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